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OF THE FAR EAST

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THE JAPANESE ATTITUDE toward the coming Pacific Conference is still the most important of current Far Eastern affairs. This is true not because Japan is the most important country in the Far East, but because a peaceful program in the Far East depends upon Japan's willingness to attend the conference and to discuss real problems. The important question that is being answered is this: Will Japan send representatives to a Pacific Conference without previous assurance that certain subjects will not be taken up? Until this week it was by no means certain that Japan would even accept an invitation to such a conference without previous assurances of some sort. This stand was taken by more than one Japanese newspaper editor and political leader. There has been a certain hesitancy about naming exactly what subjects are not to be discussed at Washington. The first suggestion was that the principle should be applied that nothing could be taken up again which had been settled at the Paris Conference by the Treaty of Versailles. We shall see how this principle has been modified. Japan has now abandoned any policy of demanding assurances before her acceptance of President Harding's invitation. This information was given out at Tokio within the last few days by the publication of an exchange of notes between the American and Japanese governments. In the first of these notes the American government expressed satisfaction at Japan's willingness to accept an invitation to a conference and expressed the hope that the Japanese government "will not press its enquiry as to the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems to be discussed as the proposed conference, in view of the fact that it is desirable that the full acceptance of the invitation of the American government leave that matter open for adjustment in the precise agenda to be arrived at later."

THE American Secretary of State made his meaning clear. Japan was obliged to say yes or no to the American invitation. She was not to be allowed, by a threatened refusal to attend, to dictate the subjects that may or may not be discussed. On the other hand Mr. Hughes promised, if we may trust the telegrams, "to procede with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting." To this the Japanese government answered, expressing its intention "gladly to accept the invitation for a conference" but making much of Mr. Hughes' promise. A rather long paragraph in the Japanese reply shows that it is the intention of the Japanese government to use armaments and not the Versailles Treaty as the peg on which to hang possible objections to the subjects proposed for discussion. At one point the language of diplomacy is nearly dropped for a single sentence and Japan tells the other nations that "in order to ensure the success of the conference the Japanese government deems it advisable that the agenda thereof should be arranged in accordance with the main object of the discussions as above defined and that the introduction therein of problems such as are of *sole concern to certain particular powers* or of such matters as may be regarded as *accomplished facts* should be scrupulously avoided." In other words, Japan is willing to accept an invitation without definite assurances that some things will not be brought up but she may not be willing to come to the conference without such assurances. Nevertheless Mr. Hughes has scored a success. Japan is now in the position of one of a number of powers who have accepted the American invitation. She is now one of a number of powers who will agree upon the agenda of a general meeting. She is not in the dominating position of a single power, and the only power, unwilling to come in without definite assurances. If the British Empire, China and the United States now agree to a subject for discussion it will not be easy for Japan to exclude it. A Japanese refusal to admit certain subjects as matters for discussion will now make it clear, if the others are willing to have these subjects included, that Japan is taking an unreasonable stand. It is possible, of course, for Japan to threaten to withdraw if things are not going to please her. She cannot do this, however, without long and serious thought, for it will mean the definite breaking off of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and a notice to the world that disarmament is not for this generation to consider.

THE RECENT OVERTHROW of General Lu Yung-ting, of Kwangsi, and the impending fall of General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh, shows the path along which other powerful militarists in China will take their exit from the political arena. These events add only another proof to human instability. When fortune turns against him the mightiest of the mighty falls over night. Lu used to control the situation in the southwestern provinces and was the bulwark of opposition to Peking. Later, the Central government bought him over, and counted upon his assistance either to persuade or force other disloyal provinces in that corner of the country to resume allegiance. Upon him Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng and others laid a great hope, and looked forward with exultation to the day when through Lu's instrumentality the unification of the country might be effected and their names would go down in history as great statesmen and recognized leaders of China. In the midst of their dream they were rudely awakened to find that the man from whom they expected so much had been forced to flee for his life and that as a consequence of his overthrow the situation in the southwest had become more aggravated against Peking. Simultaneously, General Wang Chan-yuan, who but two months ago played the role of a mediator between the North and the South, and whom President Hsu Shih-chang did everything to please during his stay in Peking, is doomed for retirement. The mutinies at Wuchang and Ichang with their disastrous consequences revealed the insubordination of his troops, and scheming politicians, who were antagonistic to him, started a movement to have him dismissed as Tuchun of Hupeh. General Wang has found himself in a helpless position. At the moment of writing, several engagements between his and Hunan troops have taken place, and Hupeh may be lost to Hunan at any time. General Wang is ready to flee for safety. He appears as good as already overthrown. The soldiers who have been responsible for his asecendency as well as that of his fellow generals from obscurity are or will be accountable for his downfall.

SINCE the establishment of the Republic in in 1912, many mighty military men of China have come and gone although it was thought that they would remain in power during their life time. No one was more powerful than the late President Yuan Shih-kai, who had his loyal generals to carry out his orders in the provinces and whose word was law in itself, but in less than four years' time he died broken-hearted, deserted by friends and subordinates, deprived of all powers, and denounced by the people as a betrayer of the Republic. The next mighty militarist, who was practically forced into oblivion, was General Chang Hsun, who feared neither God nor the devils, and openly defied the Peking authorities. In less than a fortnight he had to seek refuge in the Dutch Legation when his troops engaged in an attempt to restore the Manchu Baby Emperor to the Throne were

defeated. Then Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, three or four times Prime Minister, and recognized leader of the Peiyang or Military party, who defeated Chang Hsun, came to power and held the destiny of the nation for over two years. He has also had his day of disgrace. When the Anfu army was defeated last summer, his bodyguard was disbanded, and he lives at his own home a virtual prisoner minus iron chains, bread and water. General Hsu Shu-cheng, or popularly known as "Little Hsu," the most powerful man next to Marshal Tuan, his chief, upon the collapse of the Anfu party, rushed into the Japanese Legation for refuge with a price on his head. In addition to General Wang Chan-yuan, two other militarists have been marked for the same fate. They are Chang Tso-ling, High Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria and Mongolia, and Tsao Kun, High Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shangtung and Honan. Of the two, Chang will fall first inasmuch as he is the more haughty and arbitrary. After his overthrow, which will possibly take place in two years time at the most, Tsao's turn will come unless he reads the signs of the times and regulates his mode of conduct in accordance.

THE new military men who are succeeding them are seemingly more patriotic and public-spirited. They are apparently the hope of China. Men like General Wu Pei-fu, a popular hero; Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian general; Chen Chun-ming of Kwangtung, who has defeated General Lu Yung-ting, and Choa Hen-tai, of Hunan, who is now fighting General Wang-yuan, are gradually controlling the situation in China and making good in the eyes of the public. They are consequently being supported by the people and their cause is the cause of the country. When they are victorious a national joy is visible. The news of their defeat is distasteful to the masses. Students have flocked to General Wu Pei-fu's headquarters for enlistment, and merchants organize associations to back him whenever he advocates a principle. These generals belong to a new generation and to a certain extent are guided by public opinion. With their coming to power militarism in China may be doomed. They seem to have been using force as a means to an end. The end some of them have in view is the setting up of a civil administration free from military interference. That is what they have professed to be their object. It is, of course, difficult to say whether once becoming powerful and able to get whatever they want they will remain loyal to the cause or whether they will resort to corruption as much as their predecessors, but it is certain that they are more amenable to reasoning and have a better understanding of the country's needs and problems than Chang Tso-ling or Wang Chan-yuan. All of this constitutes a bright spot on the dark horizon in China.

MR. HANS BERENTS, engineer, had some things to say to the Rotary Club of Shanghai the other day. His address was upon the possibilities of the application of intelligence to the development of Shanghai. Mr. J. O. P. Bland has told us that we can learn something about the League of Nations from the observance of how things go in this city. If there is one mistake that is apparent among the measures that brought the present League and its new states into being it is this, that political considerations were given more weight than economic and business considerations. The present League may be said to suffer from too much thinking in terms of politics and too little in terms of economics. Mr. Bland does not point it out but he might have set this down as one of the similarities between Shanghai and the League. This may seem unbelievable to those who have been told that Shanghai has a business man's government and that its continued life is an evidence of the power of modern business to surmount manifold political hindrances. But stop and think it over. Mr. Berents advocates a bridge across the Whangpoo that will connect Shanghai with Pootung. He says that the technical problem can be solved. He points out what is clear to everyone that such a bridge would pay from the business point of view. Why has such a project never been carried out. Isn't the answer politics? Mr. Berents proposes that an elevated railway system be tried in Shanghai. Such a system would, of course, have to cross the International Settlement, Chinese territory and French territory. Are the difficulties not obvious? Shanghai must come sooner or later to see that the whole city from the Loonghwa pagoda to Woosung and from Pootung to Rubicon Road is one city. It is an economic and business unit and it must be treated so. What Mr. Berents calls the city group of Shanghai, what an American finds it easier to call Greater Shanghai, must be viewed as a world port. It cannot be run by parochial thinking and jealous nationalistic projects. It is eloquent testimony to find Mr. Berents proposing, before any other step can be taken, a means of solving the political problems that are involved in his proposals. He wants a "Board of Control," the members of which should be selected by the different chambers of commerce and other interested bodies, "such a board to coordinate all municipal interests within the area of a larger Shanghai, including the Foreign Settlement, the French Concession, Chinese City, Nantao, Chapei, Pootung and Woosung." Is this a dream? Remember Mr. Berents' words which apply to other things as well as to a Pootung Brodge, the technical problem can be

solved, the economic advantage is clear! If Shanghai fails to keep pace with the requirements of a world port it will be because we cannot free ourselves from the spell of politics. To see what can be done with this and similar plans, we propose a commission that shall be appointed by the Municipal Council and the Chinese Advisory Committee of the International Settlement whose duty it shall be to consider and bring in a report on a possible organization of all interested units in a council or board for the promotion of such technical and other projects as cannot now be carried out for want of cooperation within the area that may be called Greater Shanghai. Before we submit to what Mr. Berents calls sleeping sickness, let us make a supreme effort to shake off the deadening influence of politics and international jealousy. Is there a better way forward than a study of the situation by such a committee as is here proposed. The Shanghai Municipal Council's attention is respectfully directed to this suggestion.

Another Midsummer War

CHINA is face to face with another midsummer war. It may come to nothing. It may result in the removal of a military governor or two. It may be seen from the point of view of next year or of the next decade to be an important movement in the long quarrel between the North and the South in China.

Without entering into the difficult field of prophecy we shall try to set down an explanation of the present situation. It is a geographical fact that the best way to reach north China from the provinces controlled by the Southern government is through the province of Hunan. This province has a considerable number of Southern sympathizers in it and it has recently gone in for provincial self-government which gives it some degree of control of its military governor and causes it to lean toward the South for the South is now proposing a league or confederation of self-governing provinces as the solution for China's troubles. Chao Heng-ti, military governor of Hunan, is making as shrewd use as he can of these popular ideas and of the soldiers that are under his cammand. His position is not altogether secure for he may be forced out of his place by Kuomingtang agents if he does not give the South the support that they think they can force him to give.

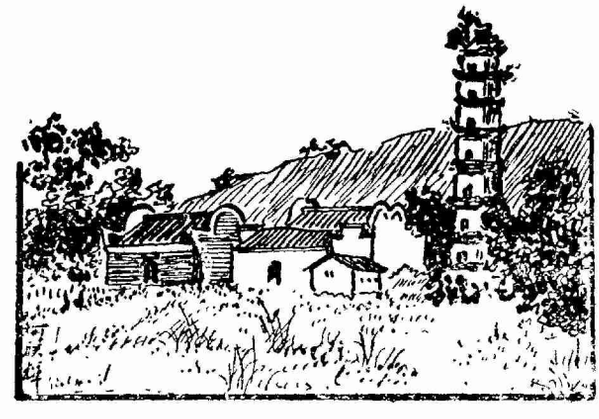
The second fact to be taken into account is that General Wang Chan-yuan, Tuchun of Hupeh, has achieved a high degree of unpopularity with the people of his province and among the people of Hupeh wherever they are found throughout the eighteen provinces. This unpopularity is due to his high-handed methods with chambers of commerce, to the numerous lootings that have taken place in the province within the year—Ichang, Shasi and Wuchang are among the places looted—and finally to a touch of enthusiasm for provincial self-government.

General Wang was one of the three socalled Supertuchuns who attended the Tientsin conference some months ago. Just what that means in tuchun politics no one can say. It may mean that he was not clever enough to maintain a position on the fence and that he now has the enmity of the party that is popularly supposed to be opposing Chang Tso-lin and General Chang's schemes to be the grandest tuchun of them all. A third fact to be taken into account is Wu Pei-fu, a military leader who has real military ability, who holds the railway north of Wang and therefore, between Wang and Chang Tso-lin, who is looked upon as Chang's most powerful enemy and one who is credited with liberal ideas and a desire for provincial self-government which he maintains without any leaning toward the Southern cause. The final fact to be borne in mind is the complex one that personal enmity, desire for prestige and for the good hard silver that power and prestige bring are among the factors that only one gifted with clairvovance could asses at anything near their proper value in the present quarrel. We have been told that there is an agreement between Chang Tso-lin and Wang to attack Wu Pei-fu. We have been told that Wu Pei fu has conceived a desire to take over all the provinces he can grab and that he is now convinced that the time is ripe to sieze Hupeh. We have been told that Chao Heng-ti is playing a deep dark game to make himself secure in his position and extend his power toward the north.

What has happened is about as follows. Hunanese troops have moved against the province of Hupeh for the purpose of attacking General Wang Chan-yuan. Reinforcements have been sent to Wang by Wu Pei-fu, whose assistance Wang is not accepting with the enthusiasm that one shows to a friend in need. No word has come from Peking or from General Chang Tso-lin. Sun Yat-sen is reported to be on his way to Hunan and it is said that he will accompany the Hunanese troops to Wuchang where he expects to set up a central government for a league of self-government provinces that will supersede the present Peking government.

General Wu Pei-fu is reported to favor the localization of the quarrel and to be against the plan of having one tuchun hired to fight against another. What will happen no one can tell. The trouble may be settled within the province of Hupeh if Wang can be removed It may be confined to a quarrel between Hunan and Hupeh or rather between General Wang and his enemies lead by Chao Heng-ti. Finally it may become part of a general move on the part of the South to secure a capital on the Yangtsze. It is not impossible that it may involve the tuchuns of the North in a struggle for power like that of last summer. Few among the Chinese or foreigners see in the situation much hope for better things. The one factor that has in it possibilities of changing things is the movement for provincial self-government which the observer of things Chinese will do well to watch.

C. F. R



Aircraft in Naval Warfare

News Item: During June and July the American government has been engaged in conducting a series of naval experiments to determine the effectiveness of airplanes when used against battleships. In the first test of airplanes against a submarine, the submarine was sunk in exactly nine minutes from the time the attack began. About twelve bombs were dropped from the planes which were flying at a height of 1,500 feet. In the second experiment, airplanes attacked a moving battleship from a height of 4,000 feet, dropping dummy bombs made of concrete. The third experiment which is scheduled for July 20, promises to be the most interesting of all since the former German battleship Eisfriedel is to serve as a target and the airplane squadron has been instructed to use every method with real high explosive bombs to bring about the destruction of the fighting ship. In case they are unsuccessful, the old German fighting machine will be sunk by direct gun fire of the U. S. Pennsylvania, in accordance with the terms of the armistice which specified that the German fleet was to be destroyed by the various nations to which portions of it were awarded. (Note—A dispatch published in China on July 24 told of a successful completion of the task by U. S. naval aircraft.)

AT the first two cabinet meetings held by the new Harding Administration, according to common report, the subject of the naval defences of the United States was the chief matter of discussion. Soon thereafter it became known that the entire U. S. fleet was to be transferred to the Pacific. Then there were some delays and further rumors, after which it was announced that approximately half of the fleet was to go to the Pacific. Actually the new policy is now being rapidly carried into effect and already the strongest elements in America's sea defence are in Pacific waters. Just what Congress intends to do with the present naval appropriation measure, no one knows, but it is pretty evident that the authorities in Washington now consider the Pacific Ocean to be the chief sphere of activity in the future and it will only be a matter of time until the entire U. S. sea forces are stationed in the Pacific Ocean and with this naturally goes a complete program of naval base construction and plans for supply bases, submarine bases and the other arm of the fleet, airplane defences. Both the Senate and House have now adopted a resolution calling upon the President to invite a conference of Great Britain and Japan to be held in Washington for the purpose of discussing disarmament or at least future curtailment of armaments. In practical terms this means that America is now willing to play poker with the other Powers, but she is going to be certain that she holds a good hand before the game opens. With the new naval program in hand Uncle Sam is in a position to say to Japan: "We are now ready to come to some kind of a definite understanding regarding the Pacific. We are willing to discuss disarmament and to abide by the decision. If you want to cease this foolish expenditure of good money for fighting machines, we are willing to meet you half way, but if you still desire to go ahead and build a fleet to equal ours, then we will also go ahead and build a half dozen battleships, submarines and airplanes for every one you lay down." Anyone familiar with the resources of the two countries knows where such a competition would end!

British Navy

Class	Built No.	Built Tons	Building No.	Building Tons
Battleships, 1st line	26	635,650	...	.....
Battleships, 2nd line	20	327,100	...	.....
Battle cruisers, 1st line	6	175,400	...	.....
Battle cruisers, 2nd line	4	72,100	...	.....
Cruisers, 1st line	2	37,200	...	.....
Cruisers, 2nd line	20	230,300	...	.....
Light cruisers, 1st line	44	189,295	5	38,780
Light cruisers, 2nd line	24	113,895	...	.....
Destroyer leaders	24	41,774	1	1,750
Destroyers, 1st line	334	356,418	11	14,390
Destroyers, 2nd line	42	31,271	...	.....
Submarines, 1st line	71	48 431	...	.....
Submarines, 2nd line	66	23,188	...	.....
Fleet submarines, 1st line	18	29,220	18	20,040
Fleet submarines, 2nd line	7	8,800	...	.....
Cruiser submarines	1	2,014	...	.....
Monitor type submarines	2	3,840	1	1.930
Aircraft carriers	6	86,250	...	.....
Totals	717	2,412,146	36	76,890

It is not my purpose to discuss the technical phases of America's present naval program or to make comparisons of fleets. I couldn't do it if I desired. It has been the writer's very great privilege in the last week to observe some of the most interesting naval tests that have been conducted by the U. S. Navy to determine the effectiveness of airplanes when used against surface and sub-surface fighting craft. Since the close of the European War there has been in progress a lively controversy regarding future naval construction. Should nations cease the construction of big battleships and concentrate on airplanes and submarines and swift crusiers? This has been a subject of discussion in every country and it remained for the United States to bring the subject out into the open. In America it is impossible to obtain appropriations for military purposes without full and open discussion in Congress and it was there that the fight between the battleship advocates and the advocates of airplanes and submarines grew to white heat. Finally the Navy decided to hold some tests to settle the controversy. The tests were about half completed when these lines were written and thus far the controversy has not been settled, except to the extent that the large battleship in the future may be of use only as coast defence and that the well rounded navy of the future must be of three phase construction, battleships, airplanes and submarines. Which should preponderate, only the experts know and only the future will tell.

Since the Americans in the Far East are always interested in the U. S. Fleet and since their interest is actively seconded by every intelligent Chinese, a description of the present naval experiments should be of interest. When the naval authorities first considered the present experiments, it was decided to hold them in secret similar to the custom of other countries. Then a further consultation was held and it was

decided that since the American people must foot the bills and pay the taxes made necessary by naval construction, that they had a right to know the results of the experiments. The newspaper correspondents won out and were permitted to observe the show. Then the U. S. naval men decided that the whole world had a right to know what America intended to do, so they went the whole way and invited all nations to send observers. In the recent test of airplanes against a moving battleship, the naval, military and air-warfare observers of Great Britain, France, Italy, Portugal, Brazil and Japan went along with the American observers and saw everything that the Americans saw.

Japanese Navy

Class	Built No.	Built Tons	Building and Projected No.	Building and Projected Tons	
Battleships, 1st line	6	178,320	7	261,400	3 building. Others authorized or projected.
Battleships, 2nd line	4	71,500	...	.....	
Battle cruisers, 1st line	4	110,000	8	320,000	Not yet laid down.
Battle cruisers, 2nd line	...	.....	...	.....	
Cruisers, 1st line	...	.....	...	.....	
Cruisers, 2nd line	5	58,206	...	.....	
Light cruisers, 1st line	6	25,350	9	51,800	Probably all building
Light cruisers, 2nd line	1	4,100	...	.....	
Destroyer leaders	...	.....	...	.....	
Destroyers, 1st line	27	26,926	45	16,710	15 building; 30 projected.
Destroyers, 2nd line	12	7,850	...	.....	
Submarines, 1st line	...	.....	40	39,960	Building.
Submarines, 2nd line	10	4,000	9	nuknown	
Fleet submarines, 1st line	...	.....	...	.....	
Fleet submarines, 2nd line	...	.....	...	.....	
Cruiser submarines	...	.....	...	.....	
Monitor type submarines	...	.....	...	.....	
Aircraft carriers	...	.....	1	8,000	
Total	75	486,252	119	694,870	

The Japanese observer, a naval officer attached to the Japanese embassy in Washington, took copious notes of the proceedings, and as I watched him in his observations and sketching of this significant event in the evolution of naval warfare, I wondered just what was passing through his mind. I have traveled through Japan quite extensively and I know about the practices of Japan in carefully concealing her naval and military plans and operations from foreign eyes. I know of one or two cases where careless American tourists have spent weary weeks and months in jail in Japan because they unwittingly ventured into some fortified zone or even took a picture of some innocent harbor or mountain top. When a ship of any nationality approaches the harbors of Japan, there is always the official notice to put the cameras away and refrain from taking pictures and the notification is always given in such a manner that the visitor has no choice. You can almost hear the jail doors creaking. So I wondered what the Japanese naval observer was thinking about when he stood on the deck, or rather the bridge, of the U. S. Transport *Henderson* on Wednesday of this week and watched Uncle Sam, *the big simple-minded boob*, making tests in theoretical naval warfare that are bound to have deep significance in the future defences of nations. But so much for that; an American who has lived in the Far East may be pardoned for this little thinking in public. It would be interesting now for the American military and naval attaches at Tokyo to suggest reciprocal privileges.

United States Navy

Class	Built No.	Built Tons	Building and Projected No.	Building and Projected Tons
Battleships, 1st line	16	435,750	11	421,900
Battleships, 2nd line	16	240,242	...	.....
Battle cruisers, 1st line	...	.....	6	261,000
Battle cruisers, 2nd line	...	.....	...	.....
Cruisers, 1st line	...	.....	...	.....
Cruisers, 2nd line	10	131,300	...	.....
Light cruisers, 1st line	..	.....	10	75,000
Light cruisers, 2nd line	3	11,250	...	.....
Destroyer leaders	...	.....	...	.....
Destroyers, 1st line	260	308,062	38	46,109
Destroyers, 2nd line	21	15,580	...	.....
Submarines, 1st line	43	22,961	...	.....
Submarines, 1st line (projected)	9	.....	42	.....
Submarines, 2nd line	44	16,739	...	.....
Fleet submarines, 1st line	2	.....	4	.....
Fleet submarines, 2nd line	...	.....	...	.....
Cruiser submarines	...	.....	..	.....
Totals	424	1,181,884	111	804,000

The experiments which the writer was invited to observe along with a number of other correspondents, as well as members of Congress, officers of the Army and Navy and foreign observers, took place on Wednesday, June 29, about 100 miles at sea just off the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. The old U. S. battleship *Iowa* was used as the target for the bombing planes and the planes used were of the "Martin," "D-H-4-B," and "Combat" types. The *U. S. S. Iowa* was the pride of the American fleet in Spanish-American war days, but now is hopelessly out of date and is probably less than half the size of the modern fightingship. The *Iowa* was operated during the tests entirely by radio the ship doing the operating being stationed more than five miles away. Before the tests began every man was removed from the *Iowa* and then for several hours during the tests the boat was operated as a real mystery ship, by an unseen hand five miles away through the simple process of pressing a number of electric switches. The ship was made to change its speed, to change its directions, to change from forward to backward, in fact to do everything its crew might have wished had they been on board. The *Iowa* was stationed inside of an area 100 miles wide by 200 miles in length and its whereabouts was unknown to the attacking planes. It was part of the strategy to force the airplanes to find the *Iowa* first, since it occupied the theoretical position of an enemy ship attacking the shores of the United States.

The *Iowa* was sighted by one scout plane about an hour after the tests began and soon after it had notified the rest of the air fleet by wireless. The entire sky was quickly filled with planes all circling over the sea 4,000 feet above the "enemy." Each plane carried its load of dummy bombs weighing from 150 to 500 pounds apiece. The tests lasted for about four hours and in all about 80 bombs were dropped, the *Iowa* during the period turning and circling and doing stunts to keep from being hit. The official record showing the results of the tests have not yet been published by the Navy Department, but two direct hits were observed from the U. S. transport, and at least half of the bombs landed so close alongside the target that water was splashed against the ship and on the deck. The spectacular phase of the experiment came at the last when a convoy of six "Martins" flying in perfect formation all dropped bombs at one time and the *Iowa* was literally enveloped in a hail of bombs dropped from the air some 4,000 feet above. Naval authorities say that a bomb dropped within fifty feet of a battleship would be sufficient to inflict vital damage. In view of this, the value of air craft in future use against battleships would seem to be proven.

When the present building programs are completed—along about 1925—this standing of the three chief naval Powers in first class vessels will be approximately as follows:

Great Britain	United States	Japan
1,700,000 tons	1,650,000 tons	850,000 tons

At the end of the present building program the United States Navy will take the lead in the world when it comes to dreadnoughts and battleships carrying 13.5-inch guns or larger. Here is a comparison, considering the United States, Great Britain and Japan:

UNITED STATES

	Number	Tons
Battleships, first line	21	722,000
Battle cruisers, first line	6	261,000

GREAT BRITAIN

	Number	Tons
Battleships, first line	22	548,250
Battle cruisers, first line	6	175,400

JAPAN

	Number	Tons
Battleships, first line	12	418,920
Battle cruisers, first line	12	430,000

Here are the comparative totals:

	No. of Vessels	Total Tonnage
United States	27	983,000
Great Britain	28	723,650
Japan	24	848,920

There is yet another way of comparing the strength of the three navies, an important one, too, that of the number of heavy guns aboard the first class fighting ships. There are no figures as to the number of 16-inch guns aboard the British vessels, a fact that mars the figures to some extent. Here, however, are the figures as they will stand when the present building program are completed:

Size of gun	Great Britain Number	Japan Number	United States Number
12-inch	44	8	64
13-5-inch	144	...	....
14-inch	....	80	112
15-inch	100		....
16-inch	(?)	72	152
Total	288 (?)	160	328

These guns will be mounted, for the British on a total of thirty-one ships, for the United States on a total thirty-three ships, and for the Japanese on a total of seventeen ships.

Since the Pacific seems to be by general consent the chief interest of naval and military strategists in these days of peace, following the great European War that was supposed to end all wars, these tests should be of especial interest. Furthermore, now that the American government has layed all of its cards on the table and has demonstrated her power and plans and almost her innermost secrets to her foreign friends and possible enemies alike, there should be no further bar to some real discussions pertaining to the future world peace. It was interesting to hear the discussions of the various camps of war strategists following the naval tests. Some went so far as to say that the day of the battleship except as mere coast defence is past; that the battleship is now pretty much in the position of the armored knight of old who kept putting on armor until he reached the point where he was helpless if thrown from his horse and was the victim of the lowliest peasant who happened along with a jack-knife. This camp of strategists maintain that nations will keep their fleets at home for coast defence while the actual fighting will be done by airplanes, far-cruising submarines and speedy crusiers that will prey on the enemy's commerce. They say that the battleship of the future will be kept so busy defending itself from airplane attacks that it will be able to do little else; that the battleship will have to be converted into an airplane carrier, or at least accompanied by airplane carriers and so on. Then there are the deadly gasses and explosives and incendiary bombs that may be dropped from airplanes that are credited with being able to devastate whole areas, especially those areas upon which are built cities of wood with thatched roofs and so on through the whole realm of speculation.

This discussion is bound to do a lot of good. Up to the present the Pacific Ocean to the average American was nothing much more than a place of mystery and a light-blue space on the map. Now they are drawing a different sort of maps in the war colleges and students in the high schools and universities are demanding some information regarding the section of the world that is popularly reputed to hold the germs of future warfare. The American returning home from the Far East is asked about the menace of Japan more than anything else. This occurs more often out in the western agricultural and rural districts than in the large cities of either the Eastern or Western coasts. It is going to require a lot of badgering to get America into another war, but if it does come and if the American people do consider it necessary, they are going to make a complete job of it next time. There is a lot of talk and much real information regarding the Anglo-Japanese Alliance negotiations, that are now going on in London, here in

Washington and many alternatives are under consideration.

J. B. P.

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1921.

Japan and the Pacific Conference

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

NEXT to China Japan will be the most important factor at the forthcoming Pacific Conference. In some ways she will be more important—she can make it either a success or a failure. If the conference should prove a success, the solution of the question of the limitation of armaments would follow as a matter of course. Even partial failure of the attainment of President Harding's object will precipitate a serious crisis between Japan and the United States with Great Britain forced into a decision of which side to choose and with the fate of China hanging in the balance.

The latest telegram from Tokyo states that Japan has accepted the invitation of President Harding to attend a conference on Pacific questions and expressed the hope that the agenda would be arranged previously. Simultaneously a telegram from Washington has reached China to the effect that "the apparent acquiescence on the part of Japan after the insistent suggestion of the United States that definition of the scope of the conference on Far Eastern subjects and the limitation of armaments should not be a condition of acceptance of the invitation is regarded here as removing the most serious barrier to the holding of the international meeting which President Harding proposed." These two messages seem to indicate that Japan has not made reservations in the acceptance of Harding's invitation.

The Chinese are still skeptical about Japan's willingness to join the conference with a readiness to discuss all phases of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions in which she has a vital interest. Only a real change of her aggressive policy and the inauguration of a new policy in accordance with the tendencies of the time, backed by deeds, can allay their suspicion and build up their confidence in Japan's good intentions. Until evidences of Japan's sincere desire to remove possibilities of friction between herself on the one side and China and other powers on the other side are given, the Chinese will remain distrustful.

The Japanese press, which usually reflects the official opinion of Tokyo, has given cause to the Chinese to be suspicious. To begin with, the usual comment on President Harding's proposal is that the time is not ripe for such a meeting. "That the American President would invite the principal countries of the world to discuss limitation of armaments," said the *Osaka Asahi*, an influential daily in Japan, "was expected, but perhaps no one thought that the invitation would be issued so soon." The paper concluded the discussion with the statement that the position of Japan at the forthcoming international conference will be as difficult as that at the time of the Russian War and that Japan is threatened with isolation in international politics.

There has been much uneasiness on the part of Japanese public men with regard to the unexpected invitation of President Harding to enter a conference on Far Eastern affairs. They are viewing the conference as a national calamity to Japan and as dangerous to the existence of their country. Many of the Mikado's farsighted statesmen have lost their presence of mind. Count Okuma has made indiscreet remarks. Doubts have been expressed as to the true intentions of America and Great Britain, which must have caused ill-feelings in both countries. The general belief in Japan has been that the conference on Far Eastern affairs is a well-laid plot to manoeuvre that country out of its position of advantage secured during the Great War.

Before the people in China had indulged any great consideration of the reasons for Japan's fear to enter the conference, there came from Tokyo the news that the decision of the Japanese Cabinet, which was approved by the Privy Council, was to accept President Harding's invitation to the conference conditionally. This tended to confirm the suspicion of the Chinese. Her reservations, according to the decision, were to the following effect:

Japan will insist that the proposed conference shall not discuss and reopen the questions which were settled at the Versailles Peace Conference. She will not agree to anything which will encroach upon the sovereign rights of any of the participating Powers. She will refuse to discuss the rights and special positions which she has secured by formal treaties or to be forced into any position where she will have to defend herself or occupy the status before the conference of an accused.

With these reservations from Japan, there would be practically nothing left for the Pacific Conference to discuss and settle. The reservations, if agreed to by America and Great Britain, would rule out the Shantung question, the Yap question, the Twenty-One Demands, and many other questions. They would mean that Japan would not give up whatever rights or privileges she has secured from China by a threat of force. They would further mean that she reserves the right to withdraw from the conference at any time she cares on the ground that the conference considers matters encroaching upon the sovereign rights of one of the participating nations.

In regard to the Twenty-One Demands, it is true that, as a result of an ultimatum from Tokyo, China yielded to some of the Japanese demands in 1915 and that notes were subsequently exchanged between these two countries embodying the decisions arrived at, but it may be remembered that the American government, soon after the exchange of the notes, sent a joint telegram to Japan and China in which she recorded her refusal to recognize any agreement made between them under dubious circumstances as binding if it were in conflict with the Open Door policy or injurious to the territorial integrity of China. The acceptance of Japan's reservations would exclude the Twenty-One Demands from consideration of the conference if Japan insists. America can include the question on the agenda if she wishes. The question will then become a final subject for hot controversy.

The reservations of Japan will most probably be brought up for consideration when the agenda is to be arranged previous to the meeting, although her acceptance of President Harding's invitation has been unconditional. A later telegram from Tokyo substantiates this view. It states that "the approval of the Diplomatic Advisory Council, Japan's body of last appeal on foreign policy, is understood to have been given yesterday (July 22nd) to the *program decided upon by the Cabinet to be followed regarding the Washington conference.*" This shows that Japan will refuse to consider any question which has either been settled at the Versailles Peace

Conference or by formal treaty or which touches her sovereign rights or her special interests in the Far East although she will go to the conference as invited, and may ask for no reservations beforehand.

After the elimination of these questions, only such problems as the Open Door, the territorial integrity of China and equal opportunity in this country for all nations would be permissable for discussion at the conference in the views of the Japanese Government. A discussion of these problems will not result in the removing of points of friction. It is the importance of carrying them into effect that is recognized all over the world, and the trouble is how to effectively apply them. An effective application of the principles and policies will be impossible if Japan or any other nation, which has been violating these principles and policies, is not going to rectify its wrongs by restoring to the legal owner what is his. In other words, further consideration of the abstract principles without reference to the specific questions, such as the Shantung question, the Twenty-One Demands and general encroachment upon Chinese territorial rights, without making an attempt to solve these questions will be futile.

In view of the Japanese attitude as revealed in the foregoing, the fear of the Chinese that the conference may fail is growing. Failure of the conference, as has been stated elsewhere in the article, will be a serious thing. Every participating nation realizes it. In a press interview, Viscount Takahashi, Japanese Minister of Finance, said: "An unsuccessful termination of such a conference would lead to more friction, more rivalry and greater armament expenditures." America, Great Britain and China all agree that such would be the case, but Japan is holding the key to the solution of the problem, the gravity of which can hardly be doubted, by reframing her imperial policy and showing a sincere desire to play a leading part in the elimination of elements that would make for war.

If the conference is to succeed, Japan must not allow her imperalistic ambition to interfere with its proceedings and must genuinely assist in the evolving of solutions for such Pacific problems as the guarantee of the territorial integrity of China, the revival of the principle of the Open Door as a practical question, and the like so far as this country is concerned. Japan must go to the conference with the determination to subordinate her selfish interests to the larger interests of mankind. Following the friendly settlement of these questions, the Lansing-Ishii Agreement and the Anglo Japanese Alliance, it goes without saying, will be automatically cancelled, and the international relationships on both sides of the Pacific Ocean reconstructed along peaceful lines.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, who has a comprehensive grasp of the situation of international scope in this country, has suggested the following solution of the Far Eastern questions, which appears the best so far offered and which should receive Japan's approval if she is sincere in her desire for peace:

(1). A specific agreement that none will claim or acquire any special interests in any part of China but that all China shall be equally open to all nations. Any existing agreements incompatible with this principle shall be abandoned.

(2) No loans made to China shall carry any rights of administrative control or advisorship, except loans made by groups of all Powers concerned, and no loans shall carry incidental concessions.

(3) No foreign government or foreign government-controlled company shall own railways in China.

(4) The Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance and the Lansing-Ishii Agreement shall be considered to have lapsed.

At least these suggestions should form the basis for consideration. They would put to a test Japan's professed sincerity if they are introduced into the Pacific meeting. There is no other way of settling the Far Eastern questions except the abolition of existing agreements which are incompatible with the Open Door principle, or the revision of them. Japan's consent to such a solution is necessary.

Japan is holding the failure or success of the Pacific Conference in the hollow of her hand. The failure of the one will lead to the sure failure of the other. President Harding has made it quite plain that the armament conference must be preceded by the Pacific Conference. His signing of the Naval Appropriation Bill, which carries a $410,000,000 gold expenditure, at the beginning of July, conveys a warning that unless the Pacific questions are satisfactorily settled at the forthcoming conference, America will proceed with the building of a big navy next to none.

There is no better opportunity, than that which the conference gives for Japan to clear up the word's suspicion of her ambition to be a second Germany. If she professes to be what she is, here is the place for her to prove it by deeds. At the same time she can effect a reconciliation with China so that their relationships can begin anew on a more just basis. It is not difficult for Japan to become so reconciled with China in view of the latter's reasonable attitude which has been expressed by Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a press interview, in these few words: "China does not want any special privileges or opportunities for herself or for any other nation. She wants to give and receive fair treatment and equal opportunity."

Peking, July 30th.

The Farm Implement Market of China*

JOHN H. REISNER

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EARLY in the nineteenth century American farmers were opposing the development of the iron plow on the ground that the iron would poison the soil and ruin its productivity. The Chinese had been using an iron plow for centuries. Plows with iron beams of native design are not uncommon. Plows with other than iron or steel shares and moldboard are seldom seen. They have had grain drills and fan mills undoubtedly for a very long time. They have spike tooth and blade harrows. They also have various irrigating devices for raising water, some of which in point of first cost, maintenance, and efficiency are excellent. Their wagons and carts, while uncomfortable, heavy and clumsy, have been devised with various tires for poor muddy roads and nothing could be much better adapted to the conditions under which they have to be used. Relatively little progress has been made, however, in the development of Chinese farm machinery, and there is need both in improving the types which they now have and for the introduction of other types not now in use at all. In China human and heavy labor bears this burdens of productivity which in the United States have in large measure been transferred to mechanical devices.

*An address before a sectional conference of the National Implement and Vehicle Association Chicago, April 21, 1921

No great success will probably ever attend the introduction of American types of farm machinery into China. Agricultural conditions are fundamentally different. In the United States production is measured per capita while in China high production per unit area of land must be the goal. In the first instance, there is large per capital acreage, high developed mechanical devices for large scale production and labor scarce; in the second instance, there is small per capita acreage with a super abundance of labor. If it were within the power of agricultural machinery to change such conditions noted as existing, American farm machinery in China might be a boon. However, agriculture in China can not and will not be changed appreciably by the introduction of American types of farm machinery, but American skill, which has brought about such a marvellous development of mechanical devices to meet the demands for American large scale production, can without doubt make contributions of inestimable value and of great commercial significance by developing farm machinery that fits into the economic facts of Chinese agriculture.

To be sure there will be a few tractor outfits sold and the like, and even now some thousands of dollars worth of farm machinery is being imported into China from America. But it is of no significance except from an experimental standpoint. The writer very recently acted as middleman for a Chinese friend—purely as a matter of friendship and against his better judgment—in the purchase of two tractor outfits to be used in the flat areas just north of Tientsin. The Chinese in question owned about 10,000 mow (one-sixth of an English acre) of land—not under cultivation but arable—and in the hope and desire for big profits, wanted to develop it on a tractor farming scale. Now these same 10,000 mow would, under average conditions where this land is located, provide land for from 200 to 400 families with holdings of from 25 to 50 mow. It is a difficult matter to transfer to a few tractors—in a land where they are scarcely known—productive processes requiring the time of 200 to 400 families. In other words, the investment in tractors that will do the plowing and preparing for seeding must be followed with investments in large scale planters, cultivators, harvesters and so on. If these latter are not added, a large seasonal labor force will be required. The products of the tractor plowed farm with paid labor will have to compete in sale on the market with the low prices paid for hand labor. I do not look for the above undertaking to meet with any measure of success. The land, well tenanted, will give much greater and surer return in rents from the 200 to 400 families that can find year round labor on their small farms. It is a case of large investment with a desire for large per capita production competing in the same market with agricutural products furnished on the basis of large production per unit area of land with a prodigal expenditure of labor and little investment in farm machinery.

When one contemplates the farm machinery market of China, he must not lose sight of those economic features of Chinese agriculture. At least 300,000,000—likely more—of China's 400,000,000 people are farmers or perhaps it would be clearer to say belong to the farmers' families. No one knows how many farms there are in China but a conservative estimate would be 50 to 60 million—or a number of farms about double our own whole agricultural population. Chinese agriculture represents a huge number of *small farms* in which production is very largely a matter of man labor, aided by some farm animals and very simple, sometimes remarkably efficient, farm machinery, the cost of which is well adjusted to the ability of the farmer to pay on the basis of the money value of the productive capacity of the particular farm implement in the general market of the region. In other words, there is a nice adjustment between the cost of the farm machinery and its productive value in China, probably a much finer adjustment has taken place there during the past centuries than in less than the same number of decades in the United States. A Chinese farmer paying six to eight dollars for a native plow will think a good many times before he pays two to five times this amount for a plow whose greatest recommendation is that it is an "American" plow.

The farm implement market of China lies, therefore, in large numbers of farmers needing unique and new types of farm machinery, for which they are able and will be willing to pay provided they are "practical," and by practical is meant the adaptability of the farm implements to all the economic factors or conditions of their production. The list of farm machinery given below was prepared by J. Lossing Buck, acting dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking, (an American missionary institution), Nanking, China, and is based on his experience in North China as an agricultural missionary of the Presbyterian Church. It will be noted immediately that large types of machinery are not wanted. The type must be suited to the needs of the small scale, individual farmer. To illustrate, let us consider the irrigation device of North China. Millions of tons of water are lifted eight to twenty feet every year from wells practically all by hand labor and a large share of it by windlass. The one irrigation endless chain pump in use in the area, run by animal power, is clumsy, heavy and expensive. Here is a tremendous market for a small irrigating device using light animal power or wind that will do the work now being done by heavy hand labor on millions of farms. Is such a market worth while developing? It only illustrates the general conditions and indicates the type of device needed. The following is the list of farm implements:

Farm Implements for China

The following is a list of farm implements and tools a sale for which is hopeful in China. Those marked X seem to be the most promising:

(1) From the standpoint of larger sales and use over a wide territory.

(2) In requiring the minimum amount of experimentation and investigation in adapting the type to conditions in China.

The others are very promising but will require a larger amount of experimentation or in some instances will have a more limited sale.

X Light walking plows.	One handle, wood or iron beam, width 5"—10"
X Smoothing harrow..	Wood or iron frames (probably wood will be preferred) one and two sections of 20—25 teeth each, lever and non lever types.
X Walking or horse cultivators	Animals are idle while men hoe their crops, therefore these cultivators would aid in keeping the labor animals busy and thus save on the man labor bill.
Small grain drills	For North China.
X Small spring tooth) harrow) Small disc harrow)	There is a big need for these but the ease with which they can be in-

troduced will depend to a large extent on the price.

X Small cotton gin — Only about 15 lbs. seed cotton ginned per man per day with native gin.

Small spray pumps

X Wheel hose and cultivators

Farm carts and farm wagons — For North China.

Hand carts with the development of good roads, or where there are already good roads.

Small corn shellers

Small hand and animal power feed mills

Small hand fodder cutters. It takes two men to cut the fodder for animals with the knife used by the Chinese.

Small threshing machine. The need for these has been felt so keenly by one missionary that he is inventing a machine for Chinese conditions.

Tread power or Sweep power. Labor animals are idle a great deal of the time in China. With the use of tread power of sweep power, oil mills, bone mills, flour mills, irrigation pumps, threshing machines, these animals could be utilized for these purposes.

X Irrigation pumps operated by animal power. Such pumps are used in Shantung but are clumsy and very expensive.

Hand pumps for irrigation work in gardens to take place of the windless pump.

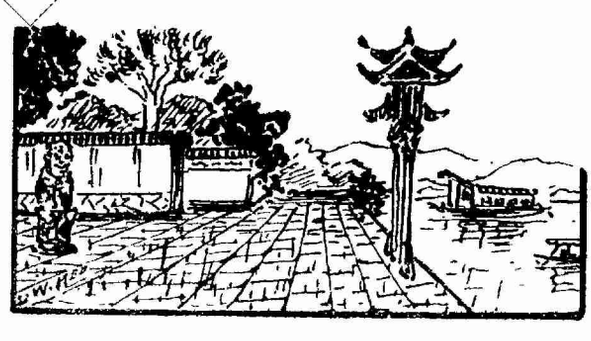
Hand corn planters. A planter adapted for planting broad beans would be a time saver for the farmer.

The above list does not pretend to be exhaustive. It is, however, suggestive and I hope will be of help to those interested.

Yours truly,

(signed) J. Lossing Buck

Finally, the place to study types of farm machinery for sale and use in China is on Chinese farms in China, and probably the best place to make such machinery after it has been designed and tried out (successfully) is in China in association with capable Chinese. American manufacture of farm implements may experience a certain amount of "biting" in the farm implement market of China but the one who "makes the catch" will be the one who has shortened his fishing pole buy at least the length of the Pacific, and has adjusted his line and bait in such a way that he will not be fishing for trout when there are only a few suckers to be caught.



Political and Naval Problems of the Pacific

BY WILLIAM HOWARD GARDINER

(*Continued from last week*)

I wish I could lead your thought to the answer to that question through the inclusive and conclusive system of reasoning that is familiar to all who have to deal with problems of major strategy. Then I would state first what is called the "Mission" or objective; second, I would array the obstacles to our fulfilling our mission; third, I would detail such facilities as we have or can create to overcome the obstacles that stand in the way of our fulfilling our mission; and finally, I would deduce what is called the "Decision" as to how we should use our facilities to overcome the obstacles that stand in the way of our accomplishing our mission on the Pacific.

Without detail we may say that our "Mission" is to assure security to the English-speaking nations of the Pacific and to extend the shield of English-speaking justice to those around that ocean who are too weak to obtain justice and freedom for themselves.

The principal external obstacle to our accomplishment of our mission is the political, economic, military and maritime imperialism of Japan, which is overrunning Asia and spreading her net across the Pacific with the patent intent ultimately to dominate its shores. The principal internal obstacle to our accomplishment of our mission is our lack of clear understanding of our problem and our tendency to what a Japanese once described as "benevolent credulity."

Among our facilities are all the actual and potential powers of the United States and of Canada and Australasia. In the solution of problems Canada and Australasia will be a great help to the United States if they are supported in every possible way by England. But it lies in the political and naval power of England to make it almost impossible to accomplish the mission of the English-speaking peoples on the Pacific.

Had I detailed the obstacles and facilities, the "Decision" would appear to be that the security of the English-speaking nations of the Pacific can be assured only when that ocean is an English-speaking ocean—only when the fluid ramparts afforded by its waters are English-speaking ramparts that carry our power to the shores of Oriental imperialism and to the shores of its victims whom we would succor.

In order to make the Pacific an English-speaking rampart and means of succor to the victims of Oriental imperialism, what must be done?

First, there must be no more Japanese bridgeheads in our lands and those that are already established must not be allowed to grow and enrich Japan and furnish her the means first to preempt the mercantile and naval command of the Pacific and then to become the landing points whence she can invade our countries. No more Japanese immigrations into any of our home lands or into any of our dependencies; for in our home lands they are an unassimilable element of great potential danger, and to let them into our dependencies is but to foreshadow the day when our flags will be replaced there by the imperial flag of Japan.

Second, the communications of the Pacific, the merchant transport and its guardians, must be preponderantly and pre-eminently those of the English-speaking nations. Whether the white or the yellow predominates in ocean transport determines whether

the ocean is a white rampart extending to the yellow shores, or a yellow rampart extending to our white shores. That is a basic law of sea power.

Freed from dangerous yellow bridgeheads and with the Pacific a white rampart washing yellow shores, our security would seem to be fairly well assured, at least for the moment. But, our mission then will be but half accomplished; for we shall have done nothing to prevent the building up of a great Japanese imperialism in continental Asia which later may strike back at us; and we shall have done nothing to succor the victims of that imperialism and to give them that chance to live in the justice and freedom which is one of the corner stones of our modern civilization.

To some the means whereby we can non-offensively give succor to the victims of Japanese imperialism may seem obscure. But let me assure you that they have been in explicit for over twenty years waiting for our present use.

When this century dawned there was accepted by the Powers of the world a new-born American doctrine designed to be defensive of Asia against imperialism, just as the Monroe Doctrine, now within three years of its centennial, was designed to defend our western hemisphere against imperialism. This new American doctrine over twenty years ago was christened the "Open Door." Broadly speaking it set up the policy that outside the special spheres of influence as existing in China in 1899, there should be no more acquisitions of special or exclusive rights by any of the Powers subscribing to it, among which powers were Great Britain, Japan, Germany and Russia. Outside the then existing spheres all were to remain on a parity. The door was to be open equally to all, and consequently it was hoped that the integrity of China would be preserved and there would be an end to imperialistic encroachments in that part of the world.

What a vain dream, what a typical piece of American idealism history seems to have made of this altruistic American doctrine of the "Open Door." But, is it not pertinent to seek reasons why the integrity of China has not been conserved under it? Some people who seemingly are well informed point to the inherent imperialism of some of the Powers that subscribed to the "Open Door" while others add that soon after its inauguration, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was inaugurated. They say that this so set Japan up in her own estimation that she forgot about her ratification of the "Open Door"; and they say that because of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, England could not stand firmly with the United States for the exact enforcement of the "Open Door" and that the United States, without the full support of England, did not feel able to make good the hope extended to China, and did not feel able to do this specifically because of the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Be all this as it may, it would seem that if today all of the English-speaking nations of the Pacific were to be joined by England in making it clearly understood that they were as one in their support of the "Open Door," there can be not the shadow of a doubt that the imperialism of Japan in China would be stopped and would have to recede. But, England might let Canada and Australia and New Zealand and the United States understand that since she subscribed to the "Open Door" many practical problems have had to be solved and that ensuing commitments make it impossible for her to take her natural place alongside of us English-speaking nations of the Pacific. That would raise an issue perhaps best discussed only between Britons.

Another possibility develops when we follow out the thought that it was the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance that prevented any of us from safeguarding China by giving practical support to the "Open Door."

If this was the fact, the conclusion seems unavoidable that a continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will be counter to the interests of every nation on the Pacific, except Japan, because it might prevent any of us from extending that protection to China that the latter must have if she is to be saved from the further encroachments of Japanese imperialism.

In short, we may say that if these implications are warranted, the interests of all of us white nations on the Pacific call for English-speaking solidarity to enforce the "Open Door" to save China from Japan and that the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is inimical to our solidarity, is counter to the interests of our race and is counter to the interests of the weaker peoples on the Pacific whom we would succor.

Turning from the political aspects of our problem to some of its naval considerations, it must be apparent to all that the United States, in spite of internal as well as external opposition, is pressing the development of a preponderant naval force on the Pacific.

There are some Americans who say the United States does not need a great fleet on the Pacific. They do not realize by what a very narrow margin the United States avoided war with Japan in 1913. They do not realize what a cataclysm nearly descended on the Pacific early in 1917. They are innocent of any conception of what is brewing there now. Prior to 1914 England was largely peopled with the prototypes of these kindly people whose great virtue is their "benevolent credulity."

There are many Americans and perhaps more Englishmen who say that Britain needs a larger navy than does the United States. In support of their contention they point in general terms to the history of the past century; and in more specific terms they point out that while the Britannic Commonwealth of Nations is a dispersed commonwealth, scattered throughout the seven seas, the American Commonwealth is a concentrated commonwealth with all its vital constituents terrestially contiguous to each other on the American continent. Such contentions could be met specifically only by a technical analysis of the duties of a cruiser fleet as distinguished from those of a battlefleet. For our present purposes it must be sufficient to raise the question as to whether the maritime interests of the United States have been materially injured during the past hundred years by the tremendous preponderance of the British Navy? If Britons answer as they truly will in the negative, is it then not permissible for Americans to ask the question as to what just grounds for dread England may have of there being more naval power under the American flag than under the British flag? Do our English cousins suspect us Americans of conquestatorial designs on any soil over which the British flag floats?

And if any of our cousins have any lingering doubts on this subject, doubts reminiscent of the expansion of the Anglo-Saxon race in past centuries, such doubts should be calmed by a realization that if the unthinkable were to occur and there should come about an Anglo-American war, all of us Anglo-Saxons would be the heavy losers thereby. For in such an impossible event Japan would stay out until she had exacted the highest bid from either Britain or America for her support. Thereupon the

victory would probably go to whichever of us she joined; and in the ensuing peace, Japan would exact in turn the maximum obtainable from whichever of us were defeated. A war between Britain and America would be a war to ruin both Britain and America and to make Japan mistress of the world.

Recently the great editor of a great American newspaper discussed with me from another angle the limitation of the American navy because of English feeling. He correctly said that the most important group of political considerations in the world are the relations between Britain and the United States. Then he raised the question as to whether the expansion of the American navy might injure those relations because of the dominant naval opinions held by some Englishmen. And he seemed to lean toward the conclusion that it would be best for the world that the American navy be limited, if such a limitation were necessary, out of consideration for English feeling on the subject.

While his premises were above criticism, I believe that his conclusions were inappropriate because I believe he underestimated the ability of Englishmen to understand for themselves the purposes of the American navy; and I believe he underestimated the ability of Canada and Australasia to bring England to a full realization of the situation in which the Britannic nations on the Pacific find themselves. When they shall have made clear to England their situation and the role the American navy is preparing to play in the solution of their situation, then there will be no question in the mind of any intelligent Englishman as to whether the British navy or the American navy be the bigger. For then England will realize the truth of what Premier Hughes of Australia said in September, 1920; then England will realize that every battleship that the Unted States puts on the Pacific saves England from having to put one there for the defense of the Britannic nations of the Pacific; and realizing this, England will say with Premier Hughes:

"We rejoice over the launching of each new American battleship; it is another brick in our citadel of safety."

There should be no question from our point of view as to whether the American navy may have to become bigger than the British navy or can remain smaller than the British navy. Our sole guide must be that the American navy be *adequate* to perform the task it may have to perform in defending our white preponderance on the Pacific. For a navy to be inadequate is for it to be futile. The German High Seas Fleet vis-a-vis the British Grand Fleet is a recent proof of this.

At present it would seem that largely because of England's political relations with Japan and because of her preoccupations in other parts of the world, the defense of all the Britannic nations on the Pacific as well as the defense of the United States rests on the American navy. I trust that I will not be thought to be presumptuous if I suggest that the Canadian contingent and the Australasian contingents of the Pacific English speaking fleets should be commensurate to the capacities of these Britannic nations to maintain naval establishments. Canada has no Atlantic naval problem. Her naval problem is on the Pacific in conjunction with the United States. And while I am speaking of Canadian and Australasian contingents to the Pacific English-speaking fleets may I be permitted to add the suggestion of an English or Imperial contingent. If some Englishmen question the size of the American fleet on the Pacific, they should realize that each battleship that they may put alongside of that fleet permits the United States to have a fleet that much smaller, even as each battleship the United States puts on the Pacific saves England from having to put one there for your defense.

There has been some talk of an arrangement solely between the Canadian nation and the United States whereby the latter might undertake the responsibility for the naval defense of the Canadian Pacific coast. While it is true that the line laying north and east of a line drawn from Behring Sea to South America constitutes a continuous strategic line, there are military and political reasons that would seem to make such an arrangement of such peculiar responsibility that it is difficult to see how the United States could undertake it.

It is well recognized in land warfare that sometimes local areas of comparatively lesser strategic importance have to be sacrificed temporarily to the enemy in order to sustain areas of greater strategic importance. Temporary local casualties are always deplorable; but sometimes they have to be endured in order to avoid a permanent national calamity. This is as true in naval warfare and coast defense as it is in land warfare.

In a naval war on the Pacific it might be that some unfortunate set of circumstances would arise that would make it necessary to leave, for instance, the southern part of California temporarily unprotected—even to sacrifice it temporarily in order to avoid a permanent national disaster, As its people have an interest equal to that of all other citizens of the United States in the salvation of the nation and in its ultimate victory, there could be no proper recriminations from them if their temporary sacrifice were essential to save the nation from a calamity. But if there were such an arrangement for the defense of the Pacific coast of Canada by the United States, as some seem to have suggested, and if it became a naval necessity to leave that coast undefended or even to sacrifice it to the enemy temporarily, then a situation which would be obviously intolerable would arise. And it would be all the more intolerable because back of the natural feeling of Canadians under such unfortunate circumstances, would be the similar feeling of every other Briton.

It does not seem possible to consider the assumption of responsibility for the defense of the coasts of any nation by the individual fleet of another nation. But that is not to say that, given solidarity of policy on the part of all the Pacific English-speaking nations, the naval problem of the Pacific might not be solved best by a Pacific English-speaking naval force. And for my part I must say that the relative constituency of that naval force, whether it be predominantly British or predominantly American, is of lesser importance than what I hold to be the supreme consideration; that there be thorough solidarity between all the English-speaking nations, including England, in facing our joint problem on the Pacific; and that our Pacific naval force be not only adequate but overwhelmingly preponderant.

Indeed there are certain considerations, the details of which I am not prepared to discuss, that lead conclusively to the conviction, first, that unless our Pacific naval force is adequate we invite war on the Pacific, and, second, that if at this juncture and in view of our resources relative to those of Japan now, we force an overwhelmingly preponderant naval power on the Pacific, we can win its command and restrict Japanese imperialism in Asia without firing a shot. The sure way to avoid war is to make it impossible for a potential enemy to think of war—except as a means of national suicide.

Though I have the honor to have originated the suggestion that naval problems be discussed in three planes, the subsurface, the surface of the sea and the air, as you may have noticed is now being done in some papers, in this present discussion I have purposely omitted any reference to submarine or aerial naval warfare, because I would not cube the intricacy of what I fear already has been an over-intricate discussion.

In bringing this discussion to a belated close I will venture to submit to you certain subjects for your consideration, and, I hope, for your action not only as Canadians but as Britons.

Not two months ago I heard your distinguished Canadian delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, the Honorable N. W. Rowell, close a great address to a New York audience in the following language:

> "I believe it is a cardinal principle of Canadian public policy that Canada, associated politically with Great Britain, and geographically with the United States, the daughter of one, the sister of the other, and bound to both by ties of race, of language, and of common ideals, should seek to interpret the one to the other and to promote that cordial understanding and whole-hearted cooperation so urgently needed in view of the present critical world situation so that the men of our race, in whatever land they may dwell, under whichever flag they may live, may march together to further those ideals of peace, justice and ordered liberty for which humanity anxiously waits and upon the realization of which the future of our present civilization depends."

Gentlemen of the Canadian Club of Toronto, as a private citizen of the United States, I submit to you the following propositions for your consideration as citizens of the sister nation that shares our joint continent with my nation:

1. The security of all the English-speaking nations on the Pacific, and especially of the less strong of them, demands the solidarity of all English-speaking nations, including England, as to policies in the Pacific basin.

2. The security of all of us on the Pacific requires that we English-speaking nations acquire and hold the command of the mercantile transport and of the naval defense of the Pacific making it as free a white ocean as is the Atlantic

3. Our security and the duty we owe those so weak that they cannot defend themselves requires that the progressive imperialistic conquest of Asia and Asiatic waters be stopped and turned back.

4. The defense of the weak in Asia and in Asiatic waters and the undoing of their recent subjugation requires the destruction of recently acquired special privileges in eastern Asia and the united support by all English-speaking nations of the "Open Door" policy, proposed by the United States and accepted by Great Britain in 1899.

5. While the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has served well in some respects under past conditions, it does not seem to have contributed to the support of less restricted policies for the welfare of the Pacific Orient, and its further continuance would not only not support more beneficient policies, but would indicate a schism between England and the primary interests of the English-speaking nations whose shores are washed by the Pacific.

Those five propositions as a private citizen of the United States I submit for your consideration as private citizens of the Canadian nation. I ask you to weigh them in the light of your own responsibility for the security of our common interests on the Pacific. I ask you to weigh them in the light of what your decision may mean to the solidarity of the whole English-speaking civilization. And I ask you to weigh them in the light of what your decision may mean for the peace of the world. Having reached your decision as Canadians and upon your own responsibility, I hope that your brother Britons in England and in the other nations of the great Britannic Commonwealth of Nations will not remain unaware of its purport.

Who's Who in China

Zianglin Chang, Acting Director of the Translation Bureau in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

(張祥麟)

Zianglin Chang, acting director of the Translation Bureau in the Chinese Foreign Office, was born at Shanghai in 1880. Receiving his early education at St. John's University of Shanghai, he later studied for a short period at Columbia University, New York.

After leaving school Mr. Chang took up journalistic work at Shanghai. In 1913 he joined the Peking Daily News, at that time the only English paper at Peking edited and managed by Chinese. He was connected with the News in the capacity of assistant editor for more than one year.

In 1914 he joined the News and Translation Bureau of the Cabinet, and was in charge of the foreign section of it. With his assistance a good relationship between the foreign correspondents in the Capital and Hsiung Hsi-ling, then Prime Minister, was maintained.

Later the News and Translation Bureau was transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Chang was invited to continue his service with the Bureau, which invitation he accepted. For some time he worked under Dr. Wellington Koo, at that time Councillor of the Ministry and Director of the Bureau.

In 1915, he went to the United States at the invitation of Dr. Koo who was then Chinese Minister to America, and served at the Chinese Legation in Washington as junior secretary for several months. In the spring of 1916 he returned to China upon learning of the death of his mother.

After his mourning period was over, he returned to the Translation Bureau of the Foreign Office. For a time he concurrently served as a member of the Commission for the Study of Political Affairs under the late President Yuan Shih-kai.

In 1917 he was concurrently appointed secretary of the Cabinet. Other official positions he held or is now holding are associate secretary of the Ministry of Communications, associate councillor of the Ministry of the Interior, secretary of the Bureau for the Custody of Enemey Property, Councillor of the Commission for the National Unification and Reorganization, member of the Commission for the Study of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet, member of the Diplomatic Commission during the World War, member of the Bureau for Famine Relief.

In the early part of 1921 he was appointed acting director of the Translation Bureau, and he is now also associate secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the same time he is connected with the Cabinet. English matters in the Cabinet are largely attended by him. He has been delegated by the Prime Minister to receive foreign newspaper men who call at the Cabinet for information.

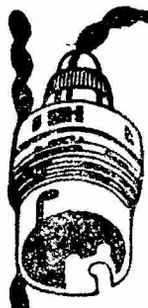
Mr. Chang is a member of the American Society of International Law, Washington D. C., of the Chinese Social and Political Science Association, of the Chinese League of Nations Society, and of the Chinese-American Association.

The Jade Tree

Interior View—The Jade Tree

Combining the appealing, fascinating and luring picturesqueness of the ancient artistry of China and the Orient with the brisk initiative of Western merchandising, Mrs. Mildred S. Crow, a widely known exporter of things Oriental to the United States, has opened a distinctive shop in Shanghai under the name of "The Jade Tree." The Jade Tree would be an elaborate addition to the exclusive shops in any city of the United States and even in Shanghai where the East meets the West in commerce with a predominance of the Oriental it stands out alone among the city's commercial establishments.

Seakers of atmosphere are too often disillusioned by their visits to the Far East in finding almost a predominance of the distasteful mingled with the beautiful but with an experience resulting from years of residence in China Mrs. Crow has been able to bring all of the best into her establishment. In its carved wood fittings in gold, black, and red, in its hangings and draperies distinctly Chinese and in the display of



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the products of the Great Yellow Republic the charm of the "east of Suez" has been preserved. Porcelains, baskets, handbags, paintings, embroideries, linens, fantastic lanterns, mandarin coats, and carved furniture all fit into a happily blended Oriental motif of display.

The touch of the West is not lacking, however, and is evidenced in artistic window displays—a void in native merchandising any where in the Far East. It is also noticeable in sales methods and in displays of blouses, children's clothing, hand bags, and a thousand and one articles which through the ingenuity of Mrs. Crow and her designers have been made a combination of the skill and handiwork of Modern America and Ancient China.

The function of The Jade Tree, according to Mrs. Crow, is fundimentally that of a wholesale showroom where, with a background of things Oriental, the buyers from the United States may be able to make their selections of articles for the American market. It is by far the most ambitious venture of its kind in the Far East and it is doubtful whether its counterpart exists in the United States or elsewhere. Here wholesale buying is taken from its usual prosaic surroundings and lifted into the realms of the drawing room. As an incidental purpose, Mrs. Crow is also retailing some of the smaller articles and is selling gowns, frocks, hats, lingerie, children's dresses, and blouses made from the latest New York and Paris models by her Chinese tailoring staff from native materials to tourists and residents of Shanghai. Although the establishment has only been in operation for a short time, the retail end of the business has grown to an exceedingly appreciable size. The distinctiveness of the shop has attracted even the older residents of China and the quality of the products is holding the trade.

Southeast Window—Showing Linens

The lines included in the scope of The Jade Tree are: handmade laces, hairnets, embroideries, embroideried robes, lace robes, table linens, childrens clothing, lingerie, blouses, petticoats, rugs, carpets, hand painted novelties, porcelains old and modern, antiques, curios, beads and jewels. In keeping with its name the shop specializes in a high grade of jade both in the stone and in native manufactured jewelry.

The initiative and ingenuity of Mrs. Crow is reflected in the majority of the products which she sells. Either from her own designs or from suggestions made to her designers are taken the laces, robes, lingerie, rugs, carpets, hand painted novelties, childrens clothing, table linens, and embroideries. By frequent trips to the United States Mrs. Crow is in close touch with the trend of designing in the various lines in that country and is able to adapt them to Oriental workmanship and materials.

To Mrs. Crow must be given credit for the use of a Chinese material for summer wear that has never before been adapted to foreign manufacture, cire linen. The Chinese have used this native material for warm weather clothing in the hottest regions for a number of years but it has not been popular in foreign wear until this season. Mrs. Crow has been experimenting with this material for several years for women's and children's clothing and has found it to be entirely satisfactory.

Cire linen is made from Chinese linen by the application of a native chemical treatment which renders it opaque and yet does not detract from its sheerness and from the coarseness of its weave. The outer surface of the material is a deep chocolate brown in color and possesses a slight silky sheen. It is particularly adaptable to tailoring and presents a most striking appearance when made into summer frocks The fact that it can be wiped off gives it an added value for traveling and for children's wear. Another advantage is that in the models now being produced by Mrs. Crow for local consumption it eliminates the necessity of wearing lingerie beneath them. The local models are being trimmed in wool embroidery and in hand painted designs, the cloth taking the latter without runs, even after washing. Cire linen of the Chinese variety has not as yet made its way to the American market although Mrs. Crow has at present several orders to fill.

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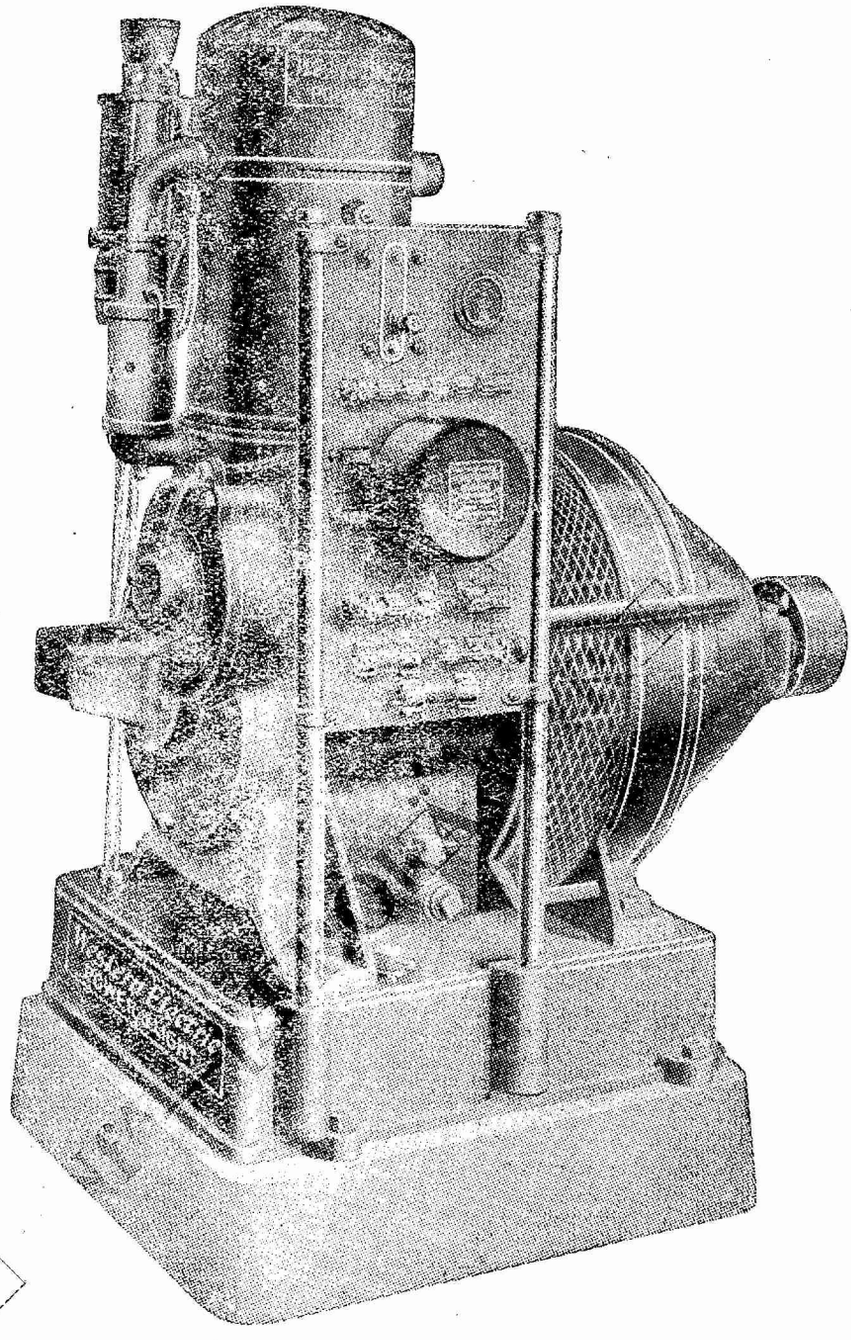

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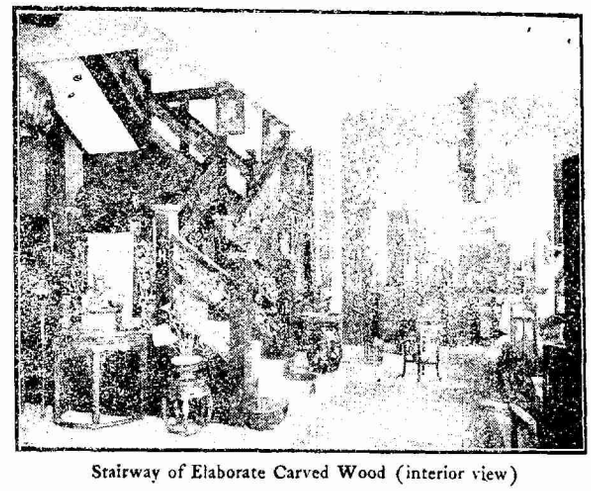
A second distinctive material which Mrs. Crow is using in her retail tailoring department for Shanghai buyers is Szechuen crepe, a silk that has been famous in China for centuries. This crepe has properties and qualities that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. It is produced in the Far West of China near the Tibetan border as a home industry. Since it is all hand work it cannot be produced in sufficient quantities for export nor can it be bought in the market of Shanghai. Mrs. Crow is able to abtain it only through the assistance of her own buyers in Szechuen province. After bringing it to Shanghai Mrs. Crow dyes it to shades desired, its natural color being a deep cream.

Chinese grass linen is also being used to advantage by Mrs. Crow, this material being dyed according to card of the American Textile Color Company, and used for summer wear.

Hand made lace has come to be one of the most important exports of China and Mrs. Crow has had a large share in making this possible, particularly so far as the American market is concerned. The Chinese are now producing every possible pattern in lace, imitating with an almost uncanny exactness Belgian, French, Italian, and Irish designs. The cost of production is slight and the workmanship good.

Mrs. Crow has on contract at present 2,000 workers producing lace for her exportations. In many instances they are working on cotton and silk netting brought from the United States and France and the finished product, according to Mrs. Crow, is of a higher quality than that produced in France.

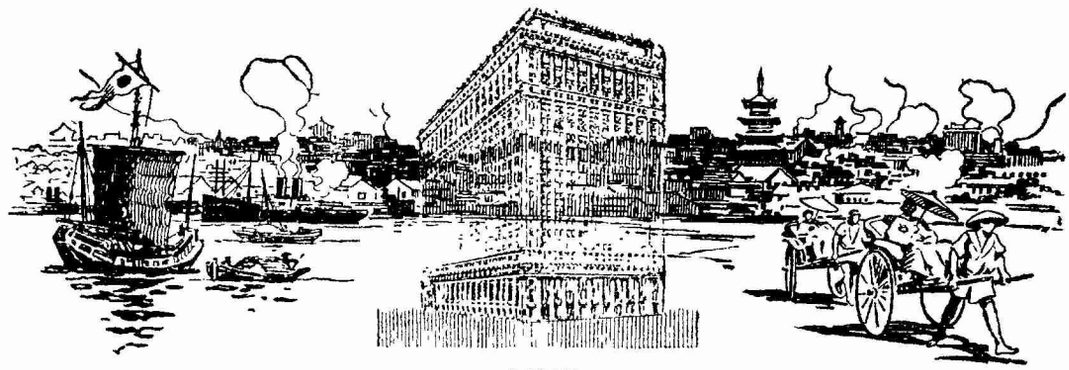


Stairway of Elaborate Carved Wood (interior view)

Chinese carpets and rugs are filling a large part of the orders for this Oriental product in the markets of the United States and Mrs. Crow has two of the best factories of Peking under contract. She has been exporting to American firms in increasing quantities during recent years.

Christmas novelties in hand painted ivory, bag handles with Chinese minatures, lamp shades according to Western designs, boxes of all kinds, hand painted Chinese pictures, carved ivory beads and vanity cases, and similar products have also been made popular in America in various department stores and specialty shops through Mrs. Crow.

Products sent to America bear the name M.S. Crow, Inc., but M. S. Crow is solely Mildred S. Crow,



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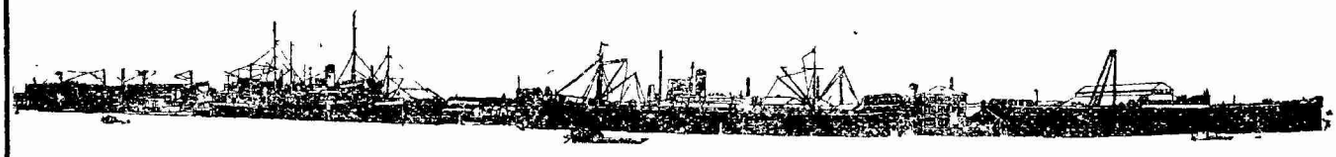

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the incorporated being Carl Crow, Mrs. Crow's husband, author of Crow's Handbook to China, a standard work on travel in the country, and several other volumes on the Far East, and a recognized authority on advertising in China. For eight years Mrs. Crow has been building up her enterprise, first alone and in more recent years with the assistance of a number of experts in various lines. As her business has expanded she has gone into manufacturing where the products called for were not entirely suitable to the American market. She has been the pioneer in this field and a tribute has been paid to her ability by the establishment with the past two or three years of several similar ventures. Mrs. Crow combines all of the business sagacity of a man with the admirable traits of a woman.

The World Migration of Students

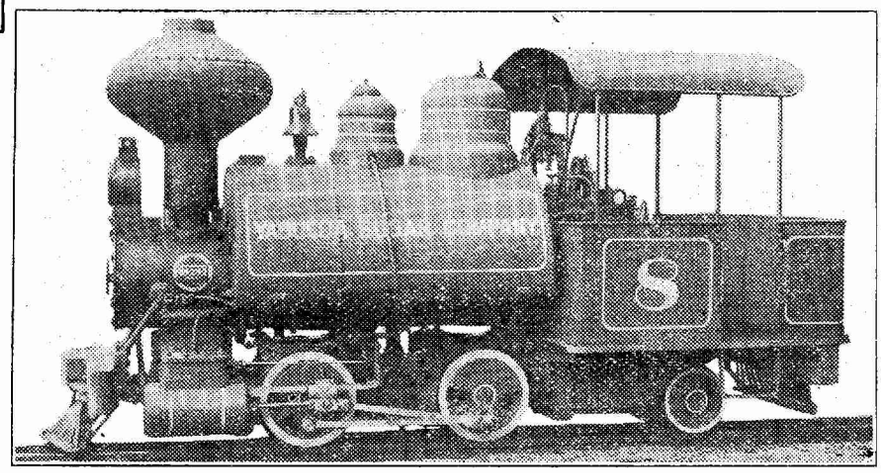
It is probably true that at the present time greater numbers of students are moving from one country to another over the earth's surface than ever before in historic times. An interesting survey of this continuous student migration has been made by an Oriental student and he has discerned three great streams of movement: (1) Oriental students going to Japan, America, England and France; (2) Slavic students migrating from Russia and Poland to Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France and Belgium; (3) the movement from Latin America to North America and to some European countries.

Of the Oriental students it is estimated that nearly 9,000 Chinese are now abroad, of whom 4,000 are in Japan, 2,000 in France, 1,400 in the United States, 400 in England, and the others distributed throughout Europe. Of the 2,500 Japanese students now abroad, only a few are in England and other European countries, but the number is beginning to increase. In Switzerland there are about fifty and in England about 300. The Filipino students go partly to the United States and partly to Japan. There are about 300 in the United States and possibly 30 in Japan. Some of the Indian students are in Japan, and 1,000 are in England.

It is estimated that there are in the universities and colleges of the United States about 8,000 foreign students, representing over 100 nationalities and races. In England's ten universities there are 3,000 foreign students; besides Orientals, there are Egyptians, West Indians, Africans, Serbians, Americans and Continental students flocking to Oxford and Cambridge. In the sixteen universities of France, where the number of students has decreased since the war to 10,000, more than half are foreign students. From 2,000 to 3,000 foreign students still attend the German universities. Little Switzerland has seven universities, with 7,000 students, of whom 3,000 are foreigners.

Vienna University is attended by about 2,000 Czechoslovaks, Serbians, Italians, Rumanians, and representatives of other countries, besides its 8,000 German-speaking students. Of the 10,000 in Budapest, 35 percent, are said to be refugees from the universities of Pozsony and Kolozsvar, now in Czech and Rumanian territory, respectively. The Czechoslovakian University at Prague is really in two parts, one being Czech and the other German, and each part has from 7,000 to 8,000 students. Russia has ten universities. During the war a university for

BALDWIN



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women was created in Petrograd. The Bolsheviks have established universities at Volonesh and Yalta. Reports as to their foreign students are lacking.—*From The American Review of Reviews.*

American Consul Makes Economic Investigation

Dr. Frederic E. Lee, American Economist Consul, detailed to Shanghai, has returned from a trip of investigation covering several weeks through the provinces of Kuangsi, Hunan, Hupeh and Anhui. The purpose of the trip was to investigate economic conditions and resources of these provinces and to continue the work he has already begun in other parts of China.

From Kiukiang southward, two weeks were spent in the interior of Kiangsi province. He visited the camphor producing regions in the south-central part of the province. Changshu, on the Kan River, about the centre of the province, was one of the most interesting places visited in Kuangsi. It is the most important native drug centre of all China. Chinese medicines from Tibet, Yunnan, and Kuangtung are brought in by way of the Kan River from Kungtung province. Drugs from Szechuan and Hunan are brought overland through the mountains of Hunan and western Kiangsi, while other drugs from north China are brought in *via* Hankow and Kiukiang. These drugs are mixed and repacked at Changshu and Chinese drug buyers from all over China come to this inland city for their supplies.

The Pinghsiang collieries were reached by chair and from there Dr. Lee proceeded to Chuchow, where work is being carried on on the northern section of the Canton-Hankow railway. Some days were spent at the consulate in Changsha and the consulate-general in Hankow. In connection with the special investigation of Dr. Lee on currency, banking, and finance in China, the government mints at Wuchang and Anking were visited. Particular investigation was made in regard to the looted cities of Wuchang and Ichang.

On the return trip from western Hupeh, Dr. Lee stopped for some time at the river ports of Shasi, Yochow, Hankow, Anking, Wuhu, and Nanking. Business conditions in the four provinces are reported as dull, due mainly to weak markets for Chinese products and to the unsettled political conditions.

Men and Events

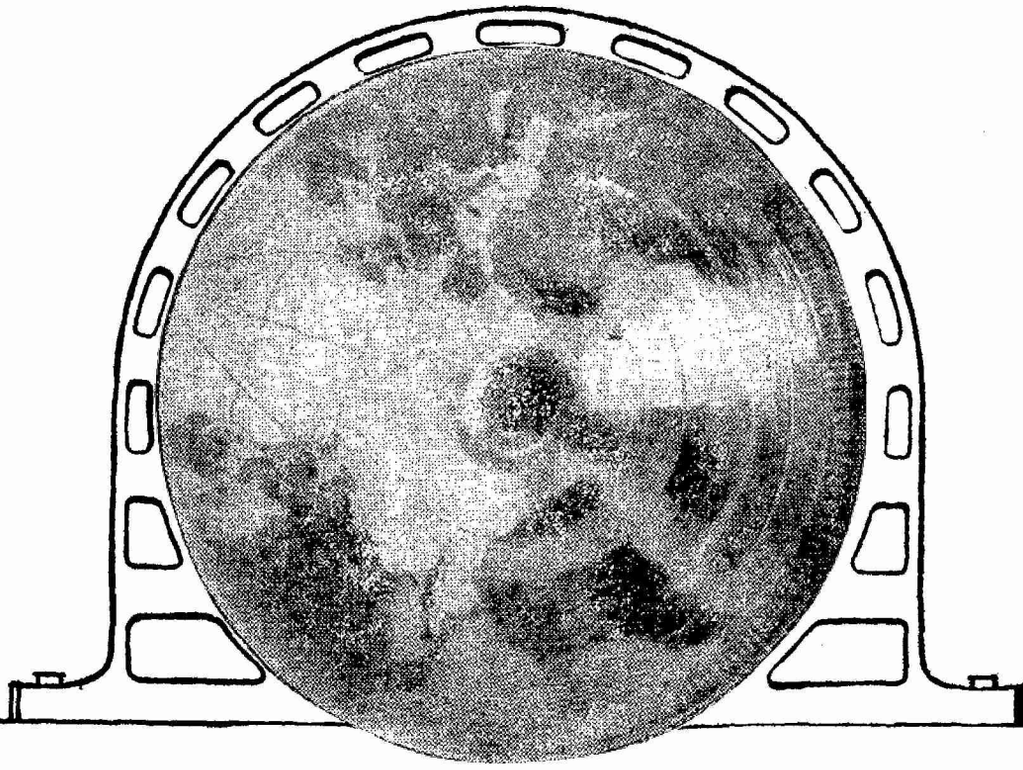
M. T. Stauffer, of the China Continuation Committee, Shanghai, and Mrs. Stauffer departed for Ningpo on Saturday, July 30.

James A. Ostrand, formerly Chief Justice of the United States Court, San Domingo, has been nominated as Associate Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Union Club of China, No. 1 Hankow Road, Shanghai, was held on Thursday afternoon, August 4, at 12:15 p.m.

According to news received the Guaranty Trust Company has bought $10,000,000 of the Philippine certificates of indebtedness for G. $9,751,150. It is reported that this will relieve the exchange.

A public meeting of the Shanghai Civic League was held in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society on



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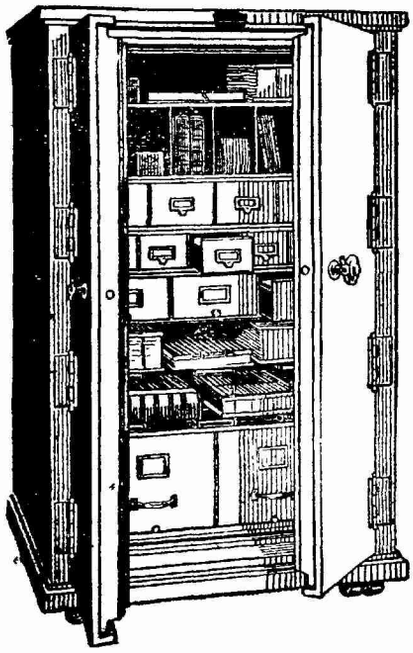
11-56



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Tuesday afternoon, August 2, to discuss the housing question in Shanghai. A. J. Hughes presided at the meeting.

Carl W. Hayden, a member of the staff of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, expects to depart on Sunday, August 7, for America on furlough.

Dr. C. T. Wang has recently accepted the presidency of the China National University, Peking, and has departed for Peiteihao for a vacation before assuming his duties.

W. H. Patterson, manager of the A. O. Anderson and Company, Shanghai, and Mrs. Patterson are planning to depart on Sunday, August 7, on the *s. s. Suwa Maru*, for Japan, where they will spend a short time and return to America on the *s. s. Taiyo Maru*, sailing from Yokohama about August 20.

D. W. Murphy, marine superintendent of the Standard Oil Company Shanghai, has been appointed engineer surveyor of the American Bureau of Shipping (American Lloyd's) and has joined the firm of Eisler and Reeves, which from now will become known as the firm of Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, marine engineers and cargo surveyors.

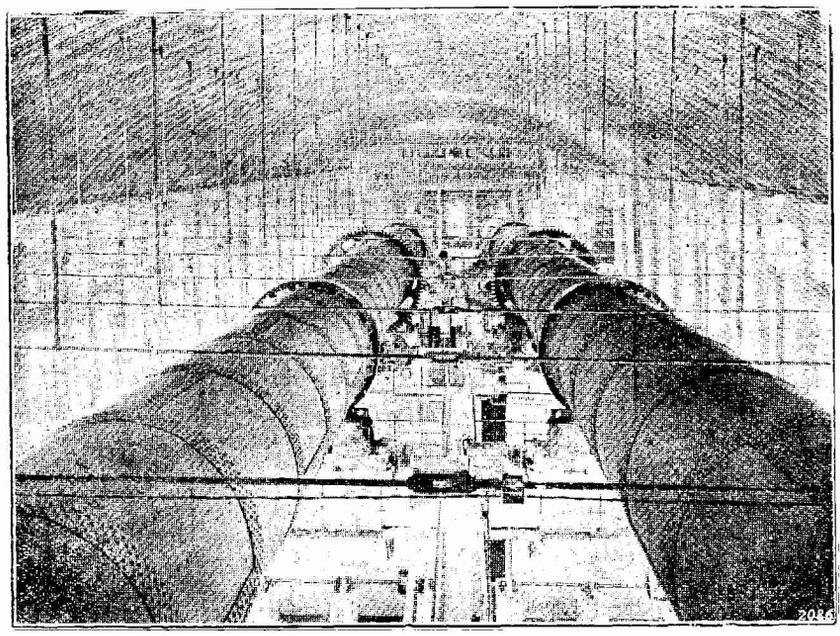
The death occured at St. Mary's Hospital, Shanghai, on Friday noon, July 29, of Gerald Arthur Stonebreaker, age 46 years, a member of the staff of Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd. Mr. Stonebreaker is from Grand Rapids, Mich., and is a member of the Eagle Lodge, Manila. Funeral services were held at the Bubbling Well cemetery on Saturday, July 30.

A reception and tea were given at the home of Chow Hsiang-lin, Avenue Foch, by the Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, in honor of the students of Tsing Hua College, who are departing for America shortly to pursue higher education in American colleges and universities. T. H. Lee, president of Fuh Tan University presided, and S. K. Tsao gave an address.

Miss A. Estelle Paddock, formerly national secretary for the Y.W.C.A. in China in 1915, returned to Shanghai on the *s. s. Silver State* last week. Miss Paddock returns to China to do newspaper work and will be the foreign correspondent for four well known magazines in America, as well as for the Thompson Feature Syndicate. Miss Paddock has been engaged in newspaper work in New York.

Bids for the building of the new Shanghai Mint are being called for, according to an announcement by Atkinson and Dallas, architects, Shanghai. Only Chinese contractors need make application for the building, and only those having had previous charge of buildings costing not less than $250,000. Contracts for the machinery of the mint have been let to the American Trading Company, and Wah Chang Trading Company, Shanghai. The entire machinery equipment for the mint will cost G. $1,000,000.

According to Dr. Charles R. Shepherd of Los Angeles, general missionary among the Orientals, the Tong brothers organizations in the United States is an insult to the Masonic order. The organizations masquerade as Masonic lodges, while most of them are made up of those who engage in the traffic in Chinese girls, who labor to frustrate the laws, and pay professional assasins to carry out their work. Recently a Chinese girl was sold in San Francisco for $2,700



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Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 108.

Tenders are hereby invited for the following steel vessels:—

"A" One Steel Pontoon for "EE" type Priestman Grab dredging machine.

"B" One Single Screw Steel Tow Boat about 80-90 ft. long and developing about 250 horse-power.

"C" Two "Universal" Steel Non-propelling Mud Barges each having a hopper capacity of 325 cubic yards.

Specifications for each of the above items can be obtained at the Board's office (Dredging Department) 6 Kiukiang Road. Each item should be tendered for separately; and the order for "A", "B" and "C" will be placed independently of each other.

Sealed tenders for any or all of the vessels addressed to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Shanghai, and marked *Tenders Notification No. 108* must be delivered at the Board's office before noon on the 31st August 1921.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Signed) **H. von HEIDENSTAM**
Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, August 1st, 1921.

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The New Japanese Peril
By Sidney Osborne **10s. 6d.**

"Mr. Osborne states his case very forcibly and seems to be very sure of his facts"——*Truth.*

"He writes with such grasp of fact, such skill in arrangement and such concentration in the salient points of his argument that the volume can be read without an effort and the problems envisaged as a whole. No student of world politics should overlook this arresting book"——*Contemporary Review.*

"Mr. Osborne's account of the literary and political labours of Liang Chi-chao is particularly interesting"——*Yorkshire Observer.*

"His views and arguments are based on incontrovertible facts and afford much food for serious thought"——*New York Herald.*

Japan's Foreign Policies
By A. M. Pooley **12s. 6d.**

"Mr. Pooley, who as *Reuter's* correspondent, had exceptional opportunities for studying Japan does not err on the side of leniency and adds his emphatic voice to the swelling chorus of Anglo-Saxon disapproval of Japan"——*Morning Post.*

"There is a great deal of useful information in this book"——*Foreign Affairs.*

"It may be said that Mr. Pooley is a Japanaphobe.....at least there is no disputing the knowledge which should be of much service at the present moment to our Foreign Office"——*Truth.*

Pencil Speakings from Peking
By A. E. Grantham **12s. 6d.**

"An eloquent presentation of the case of Chinese v. Western civilisation"——*Truth.*

"There is nothing stodgy or dry about it, the author apparently loves his subject and has mastered his material.....we would commend this work to those who seek a royal road to a general knowledge of the subject and who like a chatty book"——*Asiatic Review.*

"This is in many ways a most delightful book.....it is written easily and with full knowledge of its subject—the most salient points of Chinese history.....we have nothing but praise for the general tone and tenor of the book"——*London and China Telegraph.*

Ruskin House, 40, Museum Street, London, W. C. I.

The Chinese slave girl traffic is being carried on continuously stated Dr. Shepherd. Dr. Shepherd gave an interesting talk at the Northern Baptist Convention held in Des Moines, Iowa, at which he made a special survey of China's business and political troubles.

News from North China

Mr. Akamutsu, chief of the Passport Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office, arrived at Peking on the afternoon of July 26.

At the meeting of the Cabinet on the afternoon of July 26, the Acting Minister of Finance proposed and it was approved that a bureau for exchanging domestic loan bonds should be established.

The Peking government has received a telegram from the Provincial Assembly of Hunan appealing to the government and the International Famine Relief and the North China Famine Relief Committee for funds to relieve the famine in that province.

Mr. Ono, Japanese banking representative, entertained at dinner at the Grand Hotel de Peking on the evening of July 25, seventy Chinese guests including the Minister of Communication, Chang Chih-tan, and the Acting Minister of Finance, Pan Fu.

The Peking government has received a telegram from General Sun Lieh-chen, Military Governor of Kirin, requesting the government to lodge a protest with the Russian Far Eastern Republic against the recent seizure of Chinese boats by Russian gunboats at Sankiangkow near junction of the Amur and Sungari Rivers.

At a luncheon given by Fan Yuan-lien, chairman of the mediators in the Peking school strike on Monday, their letters of resignation were formally returned to the directors of the eight government schools who had been out on strike for some time, and were accepted by them. The directors of the schools resumed their official positions on Tuesday.

A Mandate issued on July 28, announces the appointment of Chi Yao-shan, Minister of the Interior, as president of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank, which is under the direct control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Kao Ling-wei, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has been appointed vice-president of the bank.

Wang Nai-ping, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has decided to arrange an exhibition of Chinese goods in London, Paris and New York. The Chinese Ministers to these countries are being consulted. A special commission, consisting of Hsia Chi-feng, Wu Asiao-an and Chow Tsung-shan, will be appointed to visit the three countries concerned and make final arrangements.

Notwithstanding the fact that the board of directors of Tsing Hua College had formally decided to require the students who, because of having struck, did not take the final examinations to remain another year, the students involved have been trying to get the board to reverse the decision. After a number of meetings, the board, however, has decided to abide by its former decision.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, president of the Chihli River Commission, and former Prime Minister and Minister

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AMERICAN EXPRESS

of Finance, returned from a trip to Central and South China, lasting several weeks. Mr. Hsiung has been asked by the President to suggest some solution of the Hupeh-Hunan problem. He is immensely interested at the present time in the relief of famine in Hunan, which is his native province.

The Chinese depositors and other creditors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine have presented a memorial to the Ministry of Finance criticizing the inactivity of the government toward the protection of their interests. In reply, the Ministry says that in addition to the appointment of Liao Shih-chin, Consul General at Paris, Chen Lu, Chinese Minister to France, has been instructed to look after their interests in France.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has decided to appoint Dr. Philip Tyau, Councillor of the Foreign Office, to be Chinese Minister to Cuba. Replying to the nomination of Dr. Tyau for the post, the Cuban government has extended a hearty welcome to the new Minister. In a few days' time the official appointment will be gazetted in the *Government Gazette*. Peking will miss Dr. Tyau much, he having many friends, both Chinese and foreign.

All Yale men were invited to a meeting and dinner on Wednesday evening as the guests of A. B. Ruddock, American Charge d'Affaires in the American Legation. The gathering was for good fellowship and to greet Dr. Edward Hume of Yale in Changsha, Edwin Embree, of the Rockefeller Foundation, Hon. C. T. Wang, of the Chung Kuo University, Peking. The occasion was a success, a large number of Yale graduates, both Chinese and American, being present.

Fifty-one delegates from the students, teachers and principals of the schools and three mediators of the strike met General Wang Chih-hsiang, representative of the Central government on Monday. General Wang was authorized to make an informal apology for the government's indifference to the strike at its beginning at the Shang Chih Literary Society. In the course of his speech he pointed out the realization by the government of the importance to the country of education. The school strike has thus been settled.

Ignatius Yourin, Foreign Minister of the Far Eastern Republic, reached Peking on the evening of July 25. In a press interview, he said he had come to discuss with the Chinese government such matters as a trade agreement and the Mongolian situation as well as to renew his personal contact with the situation in China. Mr. Yourin is expected to remain in Peking for several weeks. Discussion of a treaty with China was interrupted when Mr. Yourin was called back to Chita several weeks ago to organize the Foreign Office there and become its head.

A Pacific conference association has been formed in Peking by leading Chinese to discuss the problems that will come before the Pacific Conference in November. A resolution has been passed by the association as favoring open diplomacy to the fullest extent, an early settlement of all of China's international problems on a basis of full publicity and inclusion in the invitation to the conference of every country that has a

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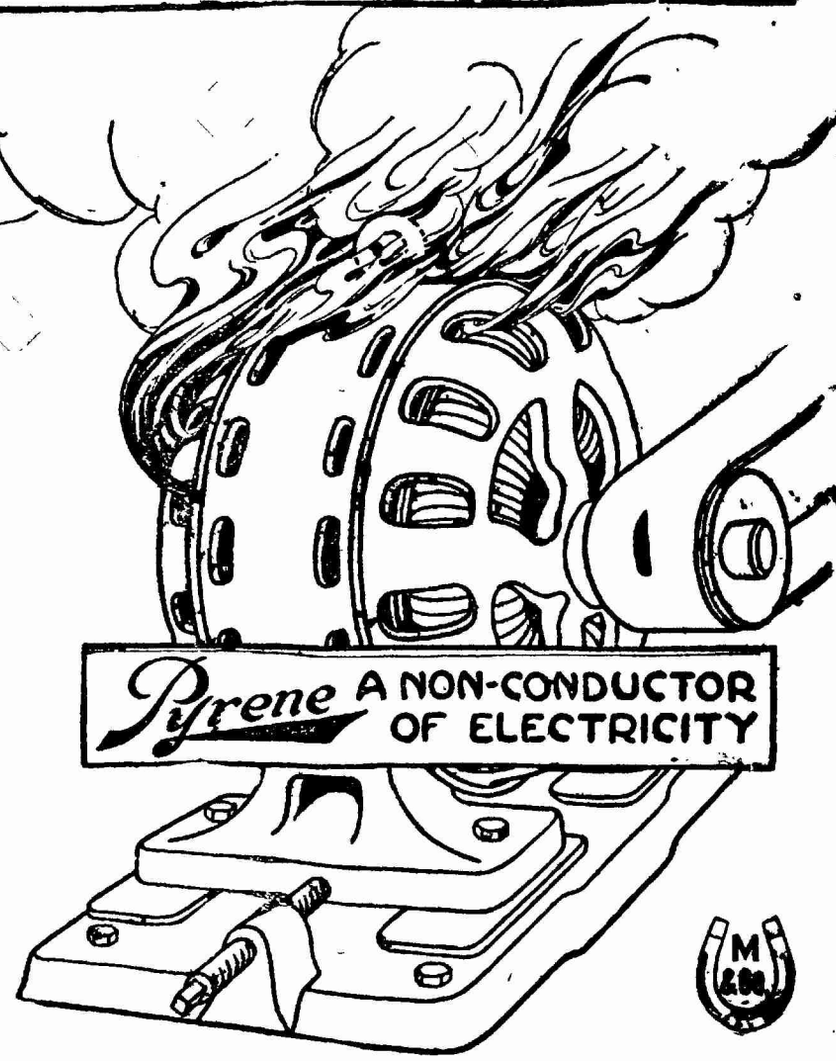

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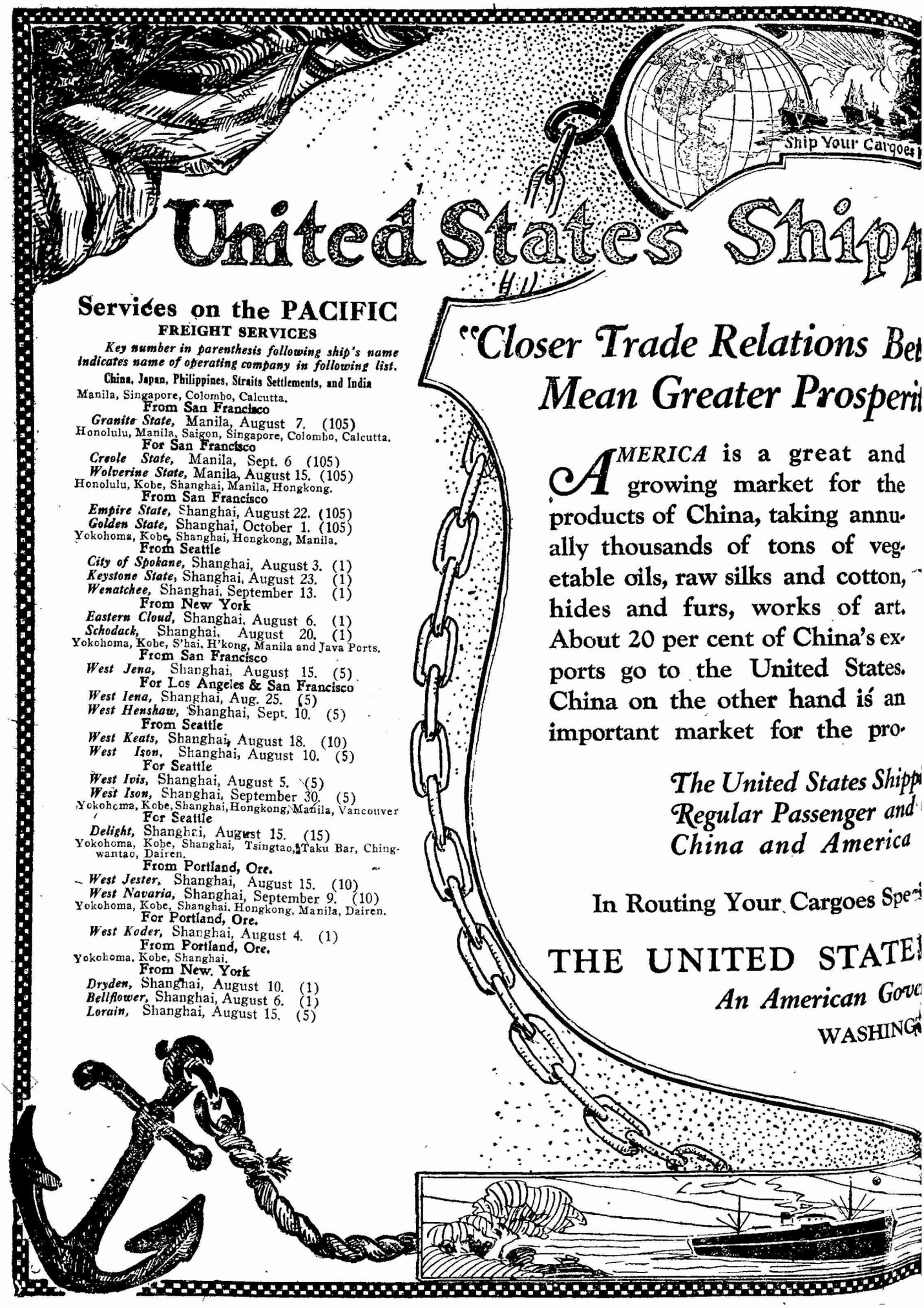
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Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta.

For San Francisco

Creole State, Manila, Sept. 6 (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, August 15. (105)

Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

From San Francisco

Empire State, Shanghai, August 22. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, October 1. (105)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle

City of Spokane, Shanghai, August 3. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, August 23. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, September 13. (1)

From New York

Eastern Cloud, Shanghai, August 6. (1)
Schodack, Shanghai, August 20. (1)

Yokohoma, Kobe, S'hai, H'kong, Manila and Java Ports.

From San Francisco

West Jena, Shanghai, August 15. (5)

For Los Angeles & San Francisco

West Iena, Shanghai, Aug. 25. (5)
West Henshaw, Shanghai, Sept. 10. (5)

From Seattle

West Keats, Shanghai, August 18. (10)
West Ison, Shanghai, August 10. (5)

For Seattle

West Ivis, Shanghai, August 5. (5)
West Ison, Shanghai, September 30. (5)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Vancouver

For Seattle

Delight, Shanghai, August 15. (15)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Chingwantao, Dairen.

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West Jester, Shanghai, August 15. (10)
West Navaria, Shanghai, September 9. (10)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Dairen.

For Portland, Ore.

West Koder, Shanghai, August 4. (1)

From Portland, Ore.

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai.

From New York

Dryden, Shanghai, August 10. (1)
Bellflower, Shanghai, August 6. (1)
Lorain, Shanghai, August 15. (5)

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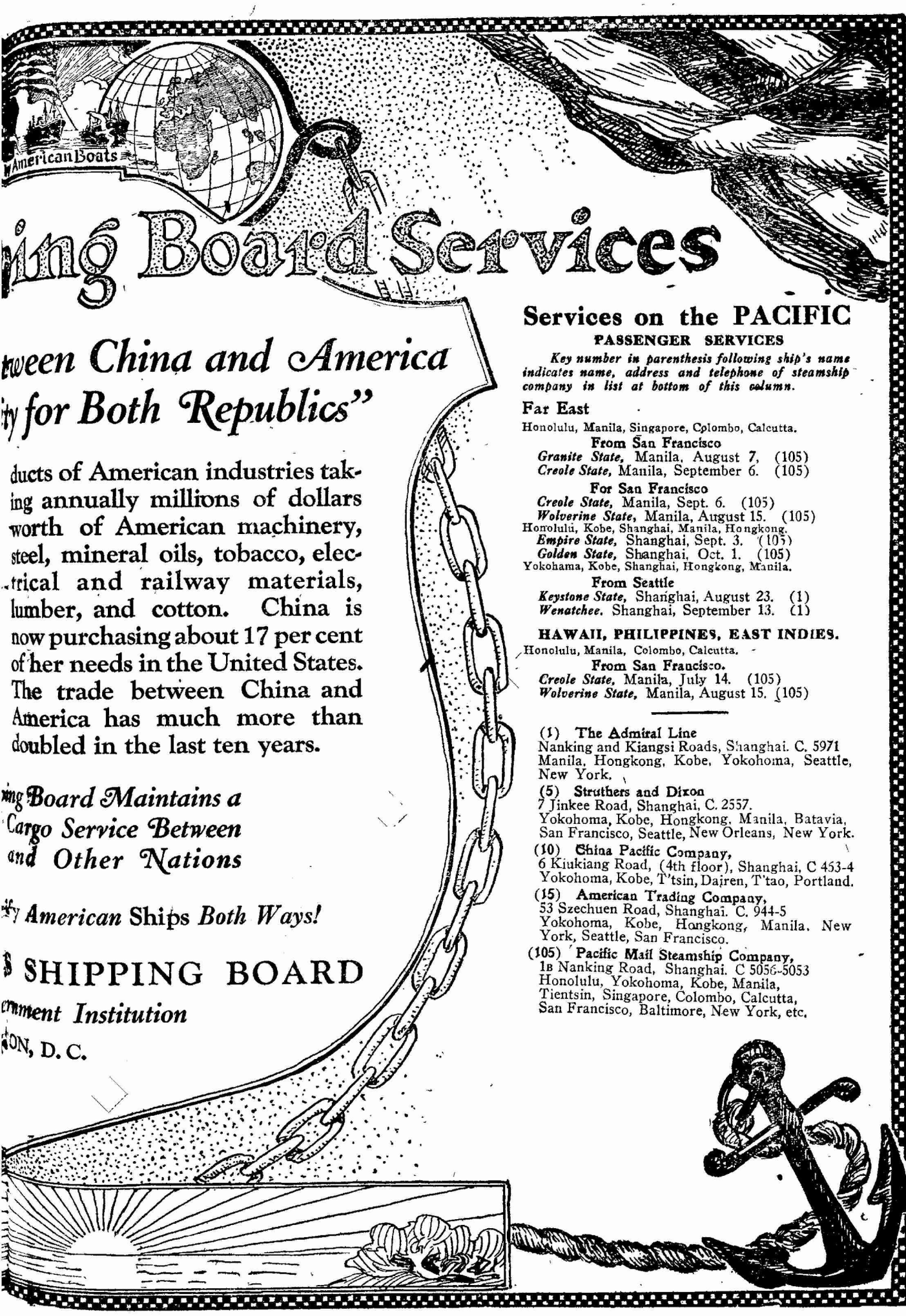

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For San Francisco

Creole State, Manila, Sept. 6. (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, August 15. (105)

Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Empire State, Shanghai, Sept. 3. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Oct. 1. (105)

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle

Keystone State, Shanghai, August 23. (1)
Wenatchee. Shanghai, September 13. (1)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIES.

Honolulu, Manila, Colombo, Calcutta.

From San Francisco.

Creole State, Manila, July 14. (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, August 15. (105)

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Yokohoma, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
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Yokohoma, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

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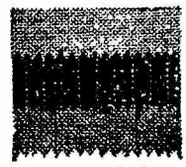

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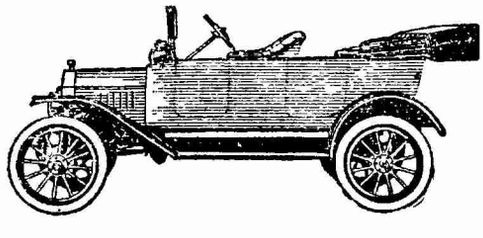


Pacific shore line. Problems that should be settled at an early date to benefit China's position before the world are considered to be the Shantung question, Japan's claims to special privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia, the abolition of foreign post offices, occupation of Chinese soil by foreign troops and the matter of extra-territoriality.

Peking, July 30, 1921.

News from Central China

Josef W. Hall, Peking correspondent of *The China Press*, visited Hankow this week on a hurried business trip. He left Hankow Wednesday night for Chikungshan enroute to Loyang, where he expects to interview General Wu Pei-fu.

The Chinese Red Cross at Hankow has renewed its activities upon the resumption of hostilities between Hupeh and Hunan. A Red Cross corps has been organized at Hankow for service in the field where fighting is in progress. Several sections are already in operation in the Han River districts to cope with the flood disaster there.

Leading Japanese bankers of Hankow recently held a meeting at the Japanese Club to discuss questions pertaining to the new regulations of the Chinese government restricting issuance of bank notes by foreign banks in China. Other questions concerning Japanese banking activities in China were taken up as well.

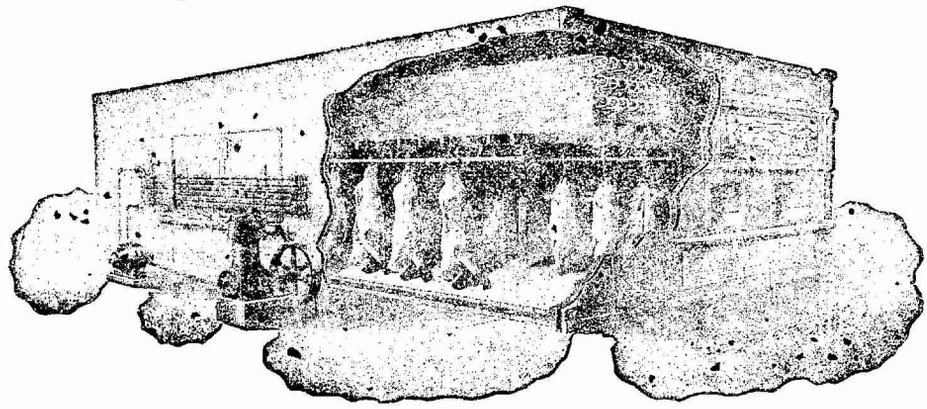
The rice situation in Hankow is again showing signs of hardening up, and prices have again increased considerably. The best grade of rice is already over the $10. mark, while the medium variety is sold at $9. 50 per picul. The rice crisis in Hunan province is showing no improvement. Local prices may advance still higher, as stocks are considerably limited.

The Student Union of Eastern Szechuen has decided upon the following propaganda program, besides continued efforts in boycotting Japanese goods: disseminate new thoughts, popular lectures during summer vacation, encourage home industries and native products. Students of the various hsien have been notified to take up the work during summer time in their respective localities.

The losses sustained by foreign residents and merchants during the mutinies at Ichang and Wuchang, according to a Peking dispatch, will be made good locally by Hupeh province. An investigation into such losses and damages is being made by a joint commission of Chinese and foreigners. The high military council at Peking some time ago decided that Hupeh troops should be strictly reduced in number.

Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan, in view of the existing exigency of the Hupeh-Hunan fighting, has requested the Peking government to urge the Aeronautical Department to despatch four airplanes to Wuchang for operation against the opposition from Hunan. The request has been refused on the ground that airplanes could not be used for internal strife under foreign loan restrictions.

At the present high-water season of the Yangtze, up-river water mark at Ichang has reached a height of 51 feet and 3 inches, the second highest on record



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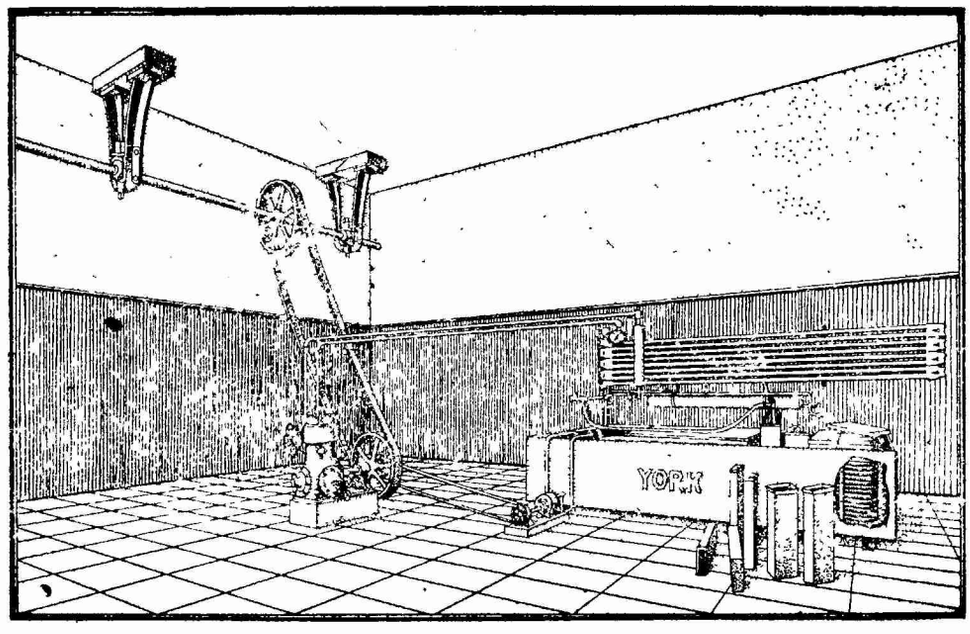

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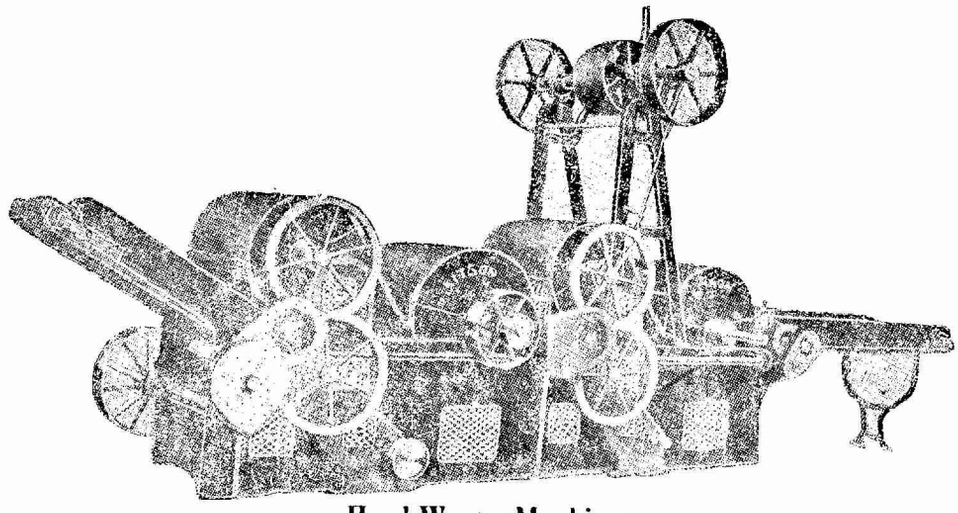

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of that port. Navigation from Ichang to Chungking has been temporarily suspended. The surburb of Ichang has already been flooded, but water is now receding. Many of the districts between Hankow and Ichang are facing near flood conditions.

Strict censorship is being enforced on all press reports and telegrams in Hankow and Wuchang by Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan with a view to suppressing the circulation of all news of fighting between his own troops and those of his Hupeh oppositionists on the Hunan border. Foreign telegrams are also censored by men appointed by the Tuchun, and all news branded as "without foundation" is not allowed to pass.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, President of the South China Republic, according to a staff wire from Canton, has issued orders to the military leaders of the south western provinces to relieve the province of Hupeh from the militarism under which it now lies. Szechuen and Hunan have been ordered to advance at once. Dr. Sun himself is also reported to be making preparations for invading Hupeh as the first step to capture supremacy on the Yangtze.

The Hupeh Government Specie Bank is issuing 5,000,000 new cash-notes with a face value of 1,000 cash or about $0.60 each. Sanction for the new issue has been obtained from the Ministry of Finance, and the notes are being printed at Hankow. Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan, who controls the bank, declares the notes will be used in relieving the stringency in Chinese finance market, while in reality he is planning to use same to carry on his military operations against his enemies now at war with him.

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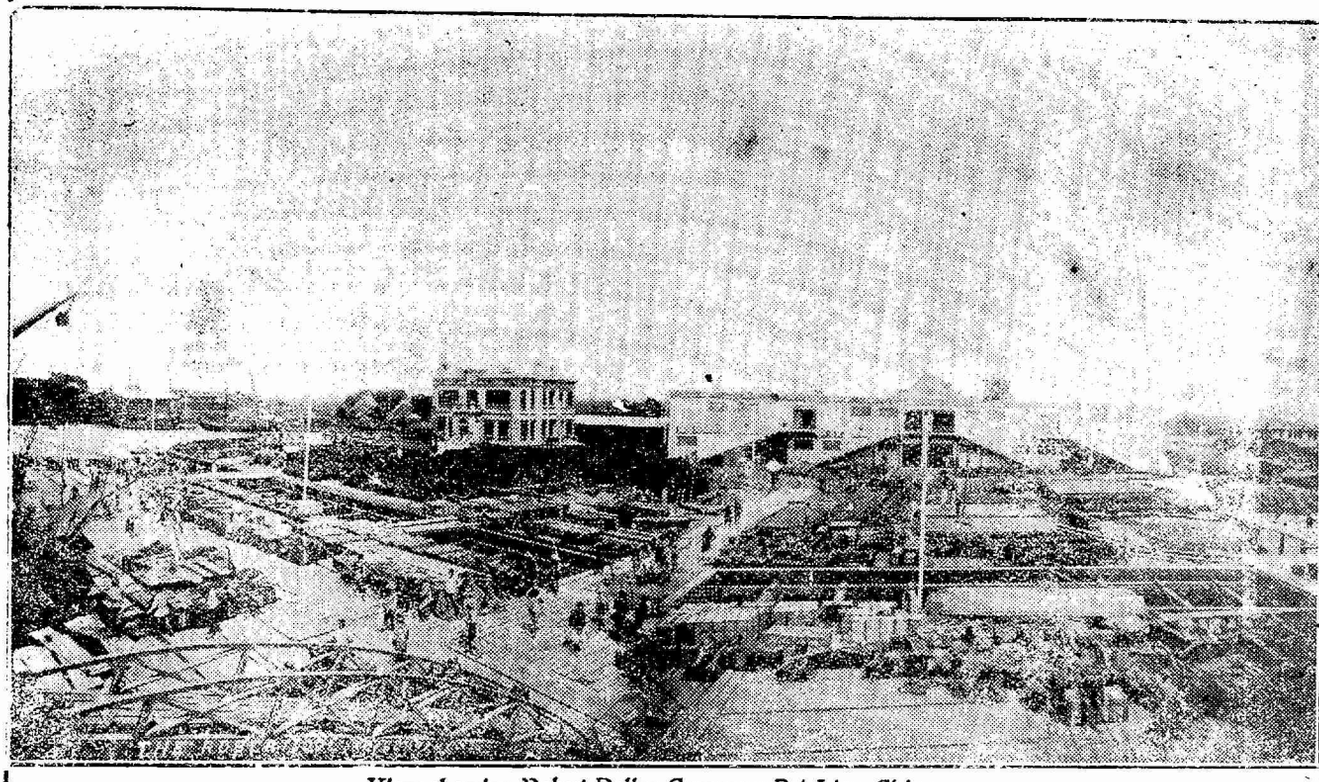

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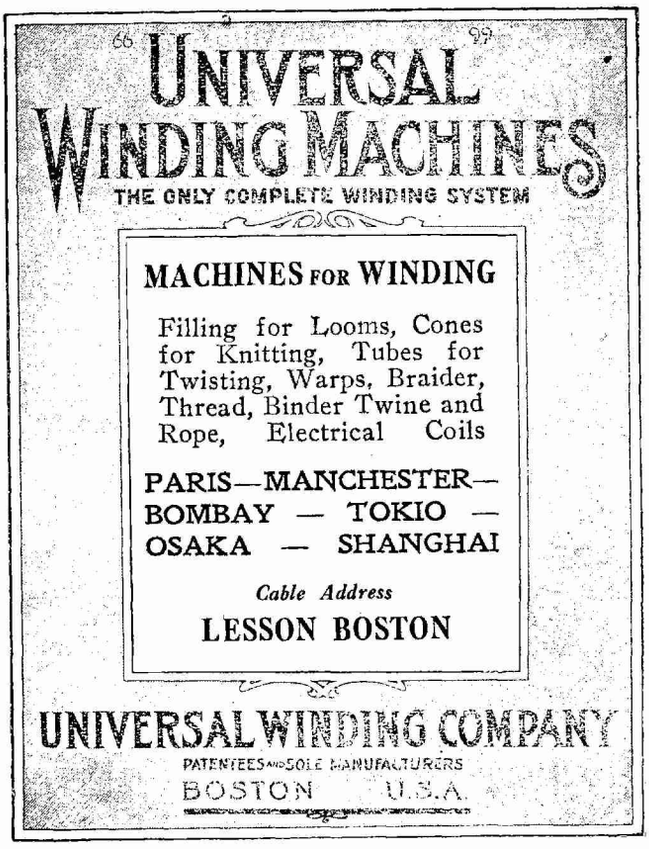

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17-534

A deal of depreciated copper coinage is reported to have been made between Japanese and Chinese merchants. A group of Japanese merchants have recently sold large quantities of copper to the Hunan Mint at Changsha. About 300,000 20-cash copper coins can be made out of 500 piculs of copper. Altogether 150,000,000 coppers will be coined by the Hunan Mint, of which one sixth will be given to the mint and five sixths the Japanese. The depreciated currency will be shipped mostly to Hankow.

The authorities of Kiangsi province have informed the Peking government that the interest of the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway loan has been outstanding to the Japanese Asiatic Development Corporation. As the Chinese managers of the line have made no provision for its payment, the Japanese threaten to take over the line under their control in accordance with stipulations of the contract. The Kiangsi governor suggests that the government should redeem the line from the Japanese, and place same under its control.

Walter A. Adams, American Vice-Consul at Changsha, has been officially thanked by General Chao Heng-ti of Hunan, for the firm stand taken by the American Vice-Consul against smuggling of opium under the American flag as was shown in a recent seizure of opium in the warehouse of an American firm at Changsha. General Chao expressed the hope that consular officials of other nationalities all over China would follow the attitude of the American Consul so that the opium curse may be stamped out at an early date.

Following the crisis created by fighting on the Hunan border, the *U.S.S. Quiros* and *Albany* have cleared decks at the Hankow Bund for action for the purpose of protecting the foreign community. Two British gunboats, the *Teal* and the *Woodlock*, have left Hankow for Yochow City where foreign interests are being threatened by fighting. Consuls at Hankow have been assured by Tuchun Wang that foreigners will be the first to be protected in time of emergency. The Tuchun requested that foreign gunboats do not proceed up river at present.

Owing to repeated alarms of political upheavals in this center, supplies of China produce for export purposes from the inland producing districts are showing a marked decrease, and this hinders business in many lines of export produce Sesamum seed is livening up in demand from European markets, but the scanty supply in local market prevents business. Markets for broad beans and peas are firming up, but wood oil, hides and cotton are again inactive although there was recently a fair business in these products. Both piece goods and cotton yarn are firm and active with good business prospect in sight.

Liu Hsiang, who was elected commander-in-chief and acting Civil Governor of Szechuen province on July 2, is now framing a provincial constitution for Szechuen. He announced that his policy will be based on principles of self-government. For the purpose of reorganizing the entangled finance of Szechuen, Liu Hsiang is organizing the Chung Ho Bank at Chungking with a capital of $2,000,000. This will be divided into 2,000 shares of $1,000 each to be subscribed by officials and merchants in Szechuen. The bank will be operating when one-half of the fixed amount is fully paid up.

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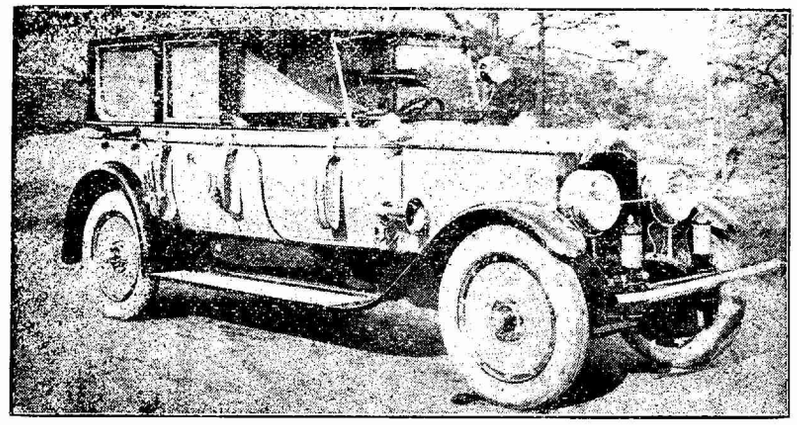

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17-536

Crop prospects along the middle Yangtze section are becoming gloomy owing to flood conditions prevalent in some of the most productive districts in Hupeh. The Han River which discharges into the Yangtze at Hankow, has overflowed its banks at more than one point. The dikes protecting the districts are too feeble to hold the enormous volume of water of the previous season. Anlu, Chungchiang, Tienmen, Chiukow, Mienyang, Hingshan, Chinkiang, Yunhsien, Fancheng and several others have all been in undated. The disaster is enormous both from the standpoint of lives lost or facing starvation as well as the otherwise bumper crops thus completely washed out. The weather now is favorable to most of the existing crops elsewhere, and cotton and rice are doing well.

Hankow, July 20, 1921.

News from South China

P. H. Holyoak was installed as the District Grand Master at Freemasons Hall, Hongkong, July 20.

The inauguration dinner of the British Legion in Hongkong will take place at the Hongkong Hotel August 4.

The American Association in Canton has invited General Leonard Wood and party now in Manila on government mission to pay a private visit to this port on their way home to the United States.

Among the foreign visitors to Canton recently was President Manuel L. Quezon of the Senate of the Philippine Islands. He called on President Sun Yat-sen and American Consul-General Allen Leo Bergholz while here.

In the capture of Pakhoi, Kwangtung, by the Kwangsi-ites recently, no foreign property was damaged. Reports from other sources all indicated that foreign interests were not involved in any way in the Liang Kwang conflict.

George Ng Fuk Shang, 68 years old, for forty-two years in the service of the Hongkong government, last position being the chief clerk and accountant of the Police Department, died at the Hongkong Government Hospital at Hongkong July 19.

The petition for winding-up presented by the Banque Industrielle de Chine came before the Hongkong Supreme Court July 19 but was not heard and would adjourn for twenty-eight days, before which some settlement is expected for the benefit of the creditors.

Justice Skinner Turner of the Shanghai British Supreme Court is now in Hongkong sitting with Justices Gompertz and J. R. Wood as members of the full court of the Supreme Court of the Colony. Justice Skinner Turner will return to Shanghai as soon as the business of the court in Hongkong is finished.

Asserting that the Peking government now no longer is able to really represent the Republic of China, the Canton Constitutionalist government under Dr. Sun Yat-sen has intimated to Washington that it would despatch delegates to the coming Pacific Conference at Washington on disarmament and other Far Eastern questions.

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The Canton Mint now has a capacity of turning out $350,000 worth of 20-cent pieces subsidiary coins daily. It is believed that this is the only mint in the world which turns out so large a number of small coins every day.

In spite of the depression of the silk market and the political disturbance in Kwangtung, the trade of the port of Canton for 1920 was Hk. Tls. 145,596,446, only some seven millions below that of 1919. The total revenve collected by the Customs, however, was Hk. Tls. 2,542,287, an increase of Hk. Tls. 70,353.

The Canton government will not recognize the agreement of China and Germany to resume commercial relations, declaring that the Peking authorities have no right to enter into such an agreement, not to mention the fact that no treaty may be made with a foreign power without the consent and approval of the National Assembly.

The military rule in Kwangsi, is now destroyed and a new era of democratic government in the province is beginning. With the defeat of the Kwangsi militarists is also gone the hope of the Peking government of subduing the Southwest, while the anthority of the government at Canton is maintained and its influence strengthened.

Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi has fallen. Warlord Lu Yung-ting has fled to Annam and together with him also went the other militarists of the Kwangsi province. The whole province is now under the control of the Cantonese troops, thereby solidifying the whole Southwest in support of President Sun's government established at Canton.

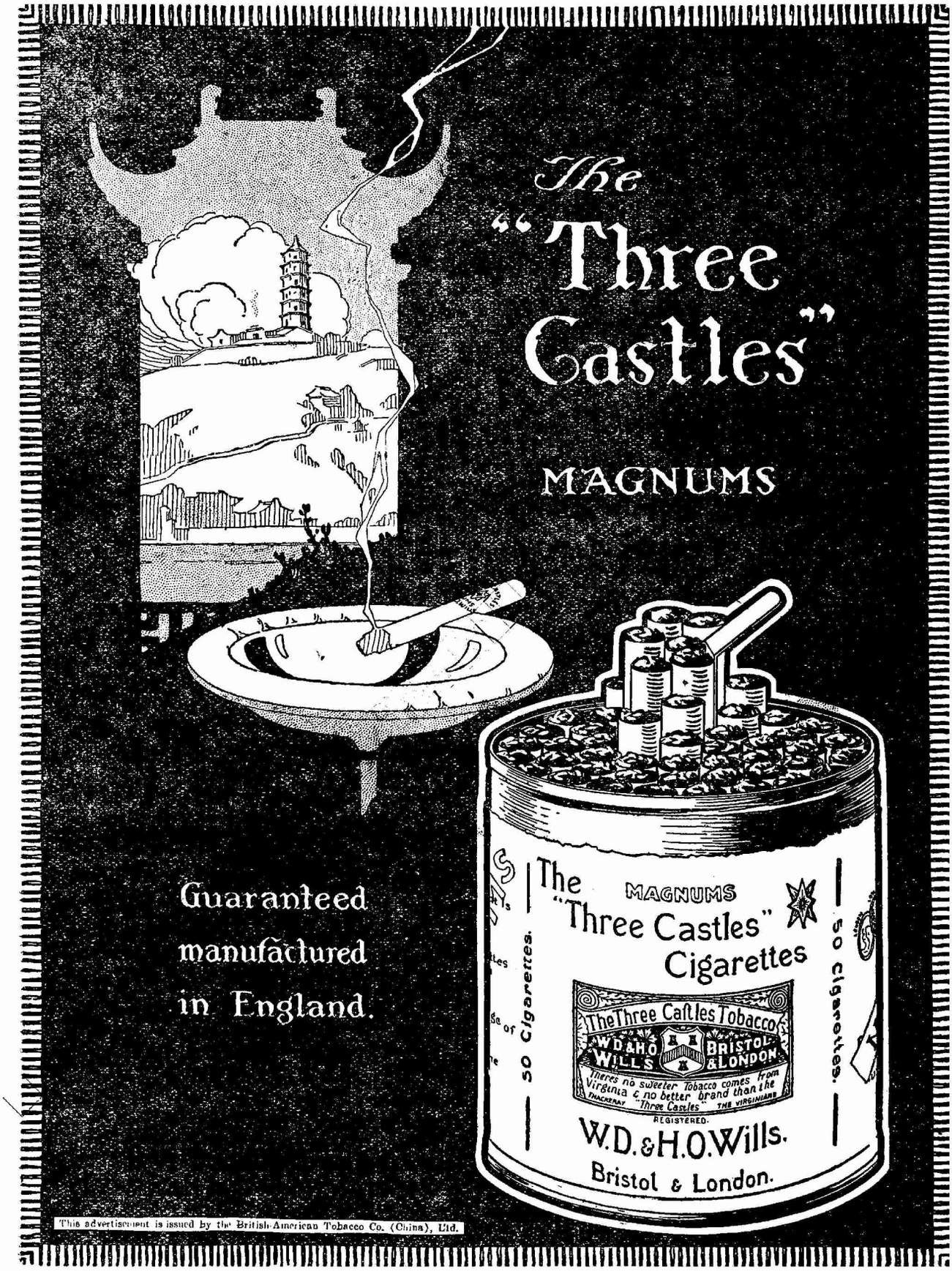
The Constitutionalist leaders in Canton were in a happy mood the last few days not only because of the success in arms of Kwangtung over Kwangsi but also of the assurance that the authorities of Szechuen will hereafter submit only to the Constitutional government under Dr. Sun Yat-sen. That the leaders of Hunan, Kweichow, and Yunnan will also abandon their proposition to create a third government is another sign of relief here.

The Canton Christian College, reporting on enrollment statistics for the year 1920-21, gives a grand total of 1,259 students, 131 in the College of Arts and Science; 397, Middle School; 174, Higher Primary School; 129, Lower Primary School and Kindergarten; 51, Wa Kiu School; 41, Western School; 336, Extension Schools for Farms and Villages.

After the capture of Kweilin, Kweihsin, and other important Kwangsi towns by the Cantonese Army now invading the former stronghold of Kwangsi militarism, General Lu Yung-ting, General Tam Hoh-ming, General Chen Pin-chun, and other commanders began to flee from their province. General Lu is reported of having gone to Annam under French protection.

The students in Canton do not seem to spend their summer holidays in rest. More than a hundred Vacation Bible Schools are being held for poor boys by the more advanced student class, while an institute for the training of scoutmasters in being held in Toyshan, or Sunning as it is popularly known, under the personal supervision of Scout Commissioner Hin Wong of Canton.

Many districts in Kwangtung will hold their first election for district magistrates August 1, when district assemblymen will also be chosen. The number of persons interested in the election is not so large as that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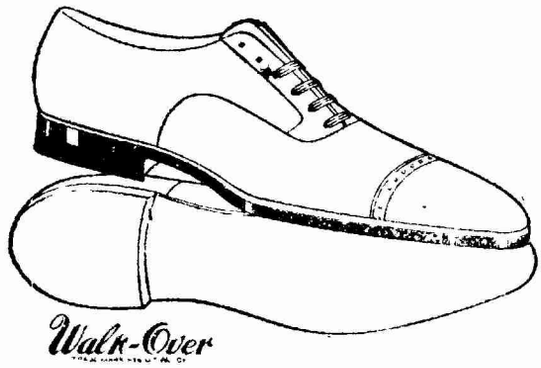

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should be expected. Except the Kuomintang party, no organized effort other than the candidates themselves is on the field to capture seats. Many districts simply allow the election commissioners to make out a list of voters to their best interest or to the interest of the picked candidates.

The defeat of the Kwangsi militarists is brought about not so much by the success in arms of the Cantonese as by the militarists themselves, who oppressed the Kwangsi people and ignored their wishes. The moral support of the Kwangsi people in the campaign was on the side of the Cantonese troops who were wlecomed by the people in every city. Every possible assistance was given the Cantonese, by the people, so anxious were they in trying to have the military party in their province completely crushed.

The militarists themselves invited their defeat, for had they heeded the advice given them by General Chen Chiung-ming before the outbreak of hostilities urging them to sever their relations with the Peking government, and win the confidence of the people by a better government of the province, the campaign would not have started and they would not have to flee in disgrace. Instead of listening to this advice, these militarists started the campaign by invading Kwangtung with the hope of extending their military rule into this province so as to please their prototypes in the Peking government.

Although the militarists are now defeated and driven out of the province, the duty of the Cantonese is not yet finished, for the province needs reconstruction after suffering for so long under the misrule of these defeated militarists. Many reforms will have to be introduced. Brigandage will have to be suppressed so as to ensure the safety of the province. The people will have to be assisted in their fight for self-government. The duty of the Cantonese authorities toward the people of Kwangsi is not yet finished, but they will not shirk their duty and will make every effort to reconstruct the province and promote the welfare of its people.

Precisely one month has elapsed since the outbreak of hostilities between the Cantonese troops and those of the Kwangsi military party which ruled over Kwangsi for years, working in the interest of the illegal government in Peking and in defiance of the government at Canton. At the very beginning of the campaign, when the Cantonese troops took up arms against the invasion of this province by these militarists, the Kwangsi troops were defeated nearly at every battle and city after city was captured by the Cantonese troops. The invaders were forced to retreat step by step into the very heart of Kwangsi until the July 20, when the Cantonese troops triumphantly entered Nanning and took over the administration of the province.

In spite of the many obstacles that are heaped on the way skeptic persons and conservative businessmen, impeding the progress of the Canton Municipality, remarkable achievements have been made by the authorities of the municipality. The opening of more roads, the establishment of more public schools and the improvement of old ones, the introduction to traffic regulations and restrictions in the quack medicines, questionable foods, are beginning to bring good results. The municipality with its six bureaux is a new thing to Chinese cities and Canton is the first city

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ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W L B. 1.2.3.cl.		STATIONS.		2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep.	Peking Chienmen	arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,,	Paomachang	dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,,	Changsintitn	,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,,	Liuliho	,,	19.58	
10.40		,,	Kaopeotien	,,	19.04	
13.34	0.43	,,	Paotingfu	,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,,	Chengtingfu	,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,,	Shihkiachwang	,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,,	Shuntehfu	,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,,	Changtch Ho	,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,,	Sinsiang	,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,,	Chengchow	,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,,	Hsuchow	,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,,	Yencheng	,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,,	Chumatien	,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,,	Sinyangchow	,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,,	S'tien (Chikungshan)	,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,,	Siaokan	,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr.	Hankow Tachimen	,,	8.00	20.00

17-542

in China to have adopted this form of city government based entirely upon modern ideas. For the first time in the history of Canton a budget has been adopted. A glimpse over at appropriations made for the different departments will convince the public what will be done for the good of the city for the coming year. More than a million dollars has been appropriated for the Bureau of Public Safety or the Police Department while for the Bureau of Education more than half a million will be used and about $275,000 has been appropriated for the Bureau of Public Health. The sum of $538,670, will be appropriated for the Bureau of Public Works. For a city of the size of Canton, these meagre appropriations may not be very adequate, but in view of the present circumstances, the municipal authorities are to be congratulated for doing so well for the good of the city.

H. W.

Canton, July 23, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

July 28. War between Hunan and Hupeh provinces imminent, with U. S. and British gunboats cleared for action at Hankow.——Canton dispatch says Sun Yat-sen is coming to Hunan to participate in struggle. ——Wu Pei-fu said to hold situation in own hands.

July 29. Wu Pei-fu's troops reported as moving rapidly into Hupeh.——Canton dispatch reports continued fighting between Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

July 30. Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun begin to take an interest in Hunan-Hupeh scrap, the former said to fear Wu Pei-fu.

July 31. Hankow dispatch says Wu Pei-fu's troops not participating in provincial scrap.

August 1. Wuchang reports indicate fighting has begun near Yochow.

August 2. Further skirmishes reported in provincial fight.——Wu Pei-fu appointed commander-in-chief reinforcement troops in Hupeh by Peking.

August 3. Peking dispatch says struggle is imminent between Chang Tso-lin and Chiang Kwei-ti, Tartar general of Jehol.——Intermittent fighting reported from Hankow with Hunan gaining ground.

JAPAN

July 28. Tokio reports says Japanese Cabinet has decided to inform U. S. of willingness to participate in disaramament conference.

July 30. Tokio dispatch says Japan has accepted conference invitation with proviso that agenda be arranged in advance.

August 1. Kobe report tells of demonstrations of 10,000 striking laborers that city and brush with police resulting in 200 arrests.

August 2. Tokio dispatch reports interview of British Ambassador with Japanese Foreign Minister regarding Pacific questions.

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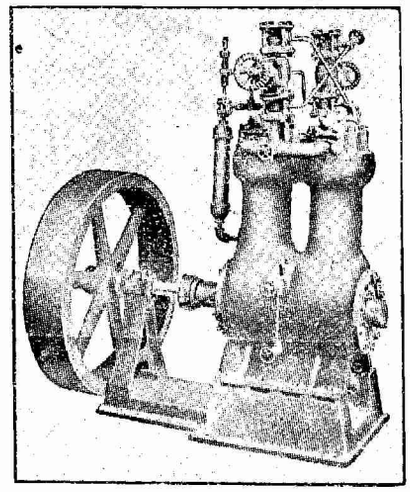

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GENERAL

July 28. Special session British parliament predicted for November to consider Irish questions.——Paris announces favorable trade balance for France.

July 29. France demands issuance of ultimatum to Germany with regard to Upper Silesia.——Athens dispatch indicates Turkish forces are completely broken and will sue for peace.

July 30. Washington report says Japan's acceptance to conference is satisfatory.——London dispatch says reaffirmation been made by Imperial Conference of policy for Dominions to provide own navies and protect own bases.——Britain frames new note to France on Silesian question.

July 31. Washington dispatch says U. S. is determined not to countenance any preliminary parleys before disarmament conference.——British Silesian note declares nation not endeavoring set herself against France but calls nations demands extraordinary.

August 1. France continues to demand reinforcements for Upper Silesia.—— Storm in a teacup started following interview of Lord Northcliffe by New York press regarding Irish situation.

August 2. Baron Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador to Britain, consults Lord Curzon regarding Pacific Problems.——Lord Northcliffe denies quotations attributed to King George in New York interview.

August 3. Germany notified to facilitate movement of Allied troops to Silesia.——Greeks consider war with Turks as won.—— President Harding expected to issue peace proclamation soon.

CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

FROM *The Chinese Engineer & Contractor*

The Strawbraid Industry in Soochow.—Although Soochow and its district is capable of supplying a large quantity of raw materials for strawbraid no one has taken advantage of this facility. A Mr. Hsu of that city has now taken up the industry, according to the Chinese press, and is planning to establish a braid making plant within a short time. He also plans to start an industrial school to train laborers in this work.

Electric Machine Works.—Mr. Sze, director of the Lung-Hai Railway and several associates are reported as having raised $1,5000,000 to establish plants for the making of electrical machinery in Shanghai, Soochow and Wusih. The promoters, it is said, have entered into an agreement with the Simens Company of Germany

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A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

for the sole selling rights of all the products of the works of the firm. The Ministry of Communications, it is said, has given its consent to the proposition.

Woo Hsin Iron Works.—An expansion is planned of the Pootung foundry of the Woo Hsin Iron Works, according to recent announcements. The original capitalization of $191,000 is to be increased to $1,000,000. After the refinancing has been accomplished the enlargement of the plant will be undertaken.

Changchow Cotton Mill.—The Changchow Cotton Mill was capitalized at $1,000,000 and has on order 200,000 spindles from American and British manufactures, Approximately one-fourth of the spindles have been installed and work will be inaugurated when the second consignment of spindles arrives.

Shanghai's Boom in Trust Companies and Exchanges:-Within the past two months there has been an unprecedented growth in trust companies and stock exchanges in the city of Shanghai. These organizations are almost solely promoted by native merchants and speculators. The total capitalization of these institutions now runs over 2 billion dollars, with one-fourth of this amount presumably paid-up. The total number of trust companies and exchanges now peaches approximately fifty and serious doubt is being expressed as to their ability to survive. Predictions are being made of an enormous crash followed by a deadening affect upon all native markets and a consequent reflection in foreign trade. The following is a list compiled up to the end of July giving the names of the various exchanges and trust companies in Shanghai—the movement is now spreading rapidly to Peking, Tientsin Hankow, Nantung, Chinkiang, Wusih and Soochow:—

Name	Exchange	Capital
Shanghai Stock and Produce Exchange		$10,000,000
Sino-Chinese Stock and Produce Exchange		1,000,000
Nanyang Produce and Stock Exchange		not known
The Continental Produce, Stock & Bullion Ex.		,,
Sunday Exchange of Shanghai		,,
Shen Shih Produce and Stock Exchange		1,000,000
Union Evening Produce & Stock Exchange		1,000,000
International Produce, Stock & Bullion Ex.		3,500,000
Sino-Franco International Exchange		1,600,000
Chinese-American Stock and Produce Ex.		500,000
Shanghai Night Exchange		2,000,000
The Shanghai Bazaar		800,000
Chun Wah Natives Goods Exchange		1,000,000
Chinese Merchants' Exchange of Shanghai		3,000,000
The Exchange of China		500,000
Chun Wah Produce & Stock Exchange		2,500,000
Hu Hai Produce & Stock Exchange		500,000
Inland Exchange of Shanghai		1,000,000
Sino-Foreign Stock Exchange of Shanghai		1,00,0000
Pacific Produce & Stock Exchange		not known
Chinese Merchants' Yarn & Cloth Exchange		3,000,000
Shanghai Cotton Exchange		1,000,000
Shanghai Yarn and Cloth Exchange		1,000,000
Shanghai Stock & Cotton Exchange		1,000,000
Cotton Cloth Exchange		500,000
Chun Wah Cotton, Yarn & Cloth Exchange		2,500,000
Shanghai Cotton Cloth & Piece Goods Ex.		1,500,000
Shanghai Cotton Yarn Bazaar		not known
Shanghai Merchants' Cotton Yarn Exchange		,,
Shanghai Yarn and Stock Exchange		not known
Shanghai Sugar Exchange		,,
Silk & Cocoon Exchange of China		$6,000,000
Silk & Cocoon Exchange of Shanghai		5,000,000
Dry Cocoon & Waste Silk Exchange		not known
Shanghai Cereals, Oils and Cakes Exchange		2,000,000
Hu Kiang Oil, Bean-cake & Cereals Ex.		5,000,000
Chinese Coal Exchange of Shanghai		2,500,000
Shanghai Coal Exchange		1,000,000
Flour Exchange		3,000,000
Gold Exchange		not known
Gold Exchange of Shanghai		,,
Shanghai Merchants' Gold Exchange		,,

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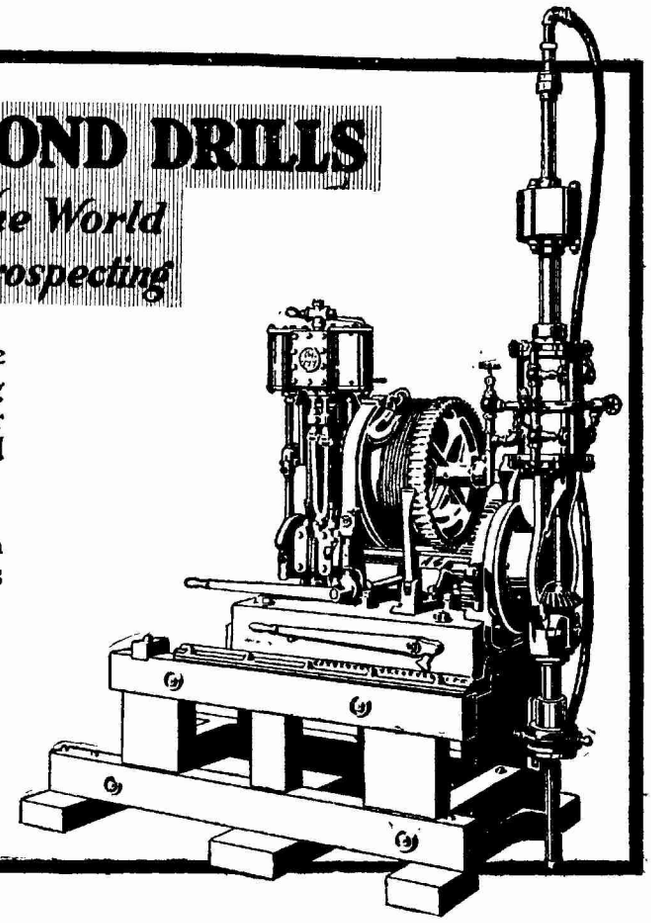

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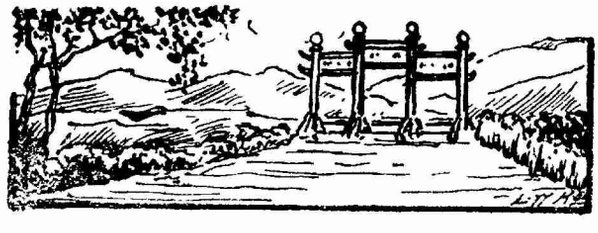
Shanghai Gold Currency Exchange	1,500,000
Chinese-Foreign Produce and Currency Ex.	500,000
Shanghai Paper Exchange	500,000
Paper Exchange of Chinese Merchants	600,000
Metal and Hardware Exchange of Shanghai	1,000,000
Shanghai Sand, Stone, Lime, & Mud Ex.	not known
Shanghai Cigarette, Soap, Kerosene & Match Union Exchange	not known
Shanghai Wine & Tobacco Exchange	1,000,000

Trust Companies

Name	Capital
Da Chun Wah Trust Co.	$15,000,000
Central Trust Co.	12,000,000
Chun Wah Trust Co.	10,000,000
Shanghai Trust Co.	10,000,000
Commercial Trust Co. of China	5,000,000
China Trust Co.	8,000,000
Wah Shen Trust Co.	5,000,000
Tung Yih Turst Co.	2,500,000
Shen Chow Trust Co.	6,600,000
Commercial Trust Co. of Shanghai	2,500,000
Sino-Foreign Trust Co.	not known
Transportation Trust Co.	not known.



Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since our last report, our market has been generally weak with a further decline of Tls. 1.40 for spot and 50 cts. for forward from last week's level. The question of supply seems to be no longer of interest, and Spinners continue to show apathy in so far as the raw material is concerned, and the present World crop outlook will only increase their conservatism.

The principal event since our last crop report was issued, with the exception of the "Political Squabble," has been the brilliant climatical reports practically from all the cotton growing centres. The "Tap Root" is well down in the soil which is generally considered a favorable sign. In many sections of Kiangsu Province and along the Valley some 30 percent flowering has already made its appearance. Whilst in Chekiang, Chihli and Shantung Provinces over 50 percent flowering has been reported and from present indications maturing of the crops will be only one week late. The present average development is for a normal crop.

In summing up the situation, therefore, we are still of the opinion that prices must recede further if

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present favorable weather continues from now on and through picking time.

Yarn.—During the past few days a drop of Tls. 4.00 was recorded in the "Exchanges." At the close yesterday evening, however, the decline fully appreciated to the high level attained previous to the drop and with a further advance of Tls. 1.00. The tone of the market is very healty and deliveries to date have been very good in spite of the political unrest.

Liverpool, July 27, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Good Middling American, Spot	7.90	Pence
" " " October	8.36	"
" " " January	8.51	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, July 28, 1921.

New York Market:—

October	11.95	Cents
December	12 40	"
March	12.76	"
Spot	11.95	"

Market:—*Easy.*

Bombay, July 28, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. July/August	Rps. 335	per	Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July	" 284	"	"
Fine Oomra, July	" 333	"	"

Market:—*Easy.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf	Tls. 28.20	
Shanghai	" 27.00	
" M-ginned,	" 27.00	
Taichong	" 27.50	

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai: There is absolutely no demand from America for any sorts, on account of the high prices asked locally.

A fair business has been done with Europe on the following basis:

10 B/s Meinchow Steam Filature Peony			No. 1	Tls.	1020
10 " " " "	Dragon & Phoenix		1	"	975.5
40 " China Steam Filature	Women Loom	13/15	1	"	1010
30 " " " "	Heaven Temple	13/15	1-2	"	1010
10 " " " "	Double Phoenix	13/15	1-2	"	1040
15 " " " "	Kangaroo	13/15	X. 1	"	1020
5 " " " "	Fountain	13/15	1	"	980
10 " " " "	Lapo Cia	16/18	X. 1	"	1010
10 " " " "	Triton	11/13	X. 1	"	980
10 " " " "	Arbutus	16/18	X. 1	"	975
20 " " " "	Lu Hai	13/15	X. 1	"	1010
30 " T-atlee Filature	Running Deer		1-2-3	"	960
11 " Tussah Filature	White Double Elephant		No. 2	"	560
4 " " "	Gold Ostrich		1	"	540
13 " " "	Orang-outang		1	"	540
5 " " "	Plantain		1	"	540

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Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Yokohama: Market is reported very quiet. Shinshiu No. 1 Superior is quoted at Yen 1440.

Export of Raw Silk for Corresponding.

Seasons July 1—July 15.

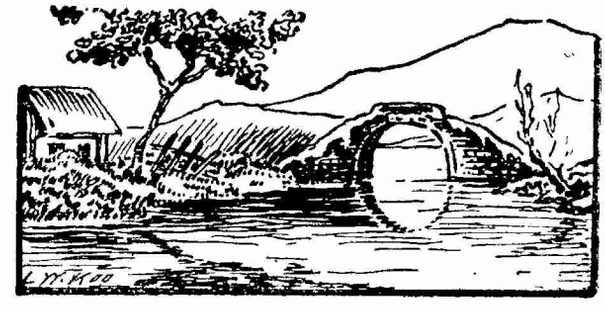
Season	Total Bales shipped
1921—1922	12,945
1920—1921	5,924
1919—1920	10,945
1918—1919	7,629
1917—1918	9,004
1916—1917	6,463

The Lumber Market

By The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.
Market Selling Rates of Lumber and Timber at Shanghai on July 25, 1921.

Planks and sawn logs sold in Standard Dimensions.	Price per 1,000' B. M. ex Yard, Shanghai. Shanghai Tls.
Oregon Pine, basis rate	60.00
Native Pine Plank—8' to 12'	40 00
Lauan (Philippine) 4" width	80.00
6" ,,	90.00
8" ,,	95.00
10"/12" ,,	100.00
over 12" ,,	105.00
Teak—in saw squares	Nominal
Sawn Oak (European grade) up to 4" wide	125 00
With increase of Price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional inch in width.	
Hewn Logs:	
White Ash (Sen)	75.00
Brown Ash (Tamo)	75.00
Katsura	75.00
Oak	80.00
Laths:	
1½" x 4' (thickness about 1/3") Tls. 9.00 per 1,000 pcs.	

T. & G. Flooring:	*No. 1*	*No. 2*
	Shanghai Tls.	
Oregon Pine 1" x 4"	83.00	68.00
,, 1" x 6"	85.00	69.00
,, 1¼" x 4"	87.00	
,, 1¼" x 6"	89.00	
Chinese Pine Flooring in lengths of 8' to 12' 1" x 4", 1" x 6" & 1" x 5"	45.00	
Oak 1" x 1¼" x 2", 3", 4" & 5"	155.00	
Oak ⅛" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	130.00	Nominal
Oak Parquet cut to length 3' or less 1" x 2" & 1" x 3"	155.00	
Oak ½" x 2" ½" x 3" (Gross surface measure)	130.00	
Teak 1" x 2", 1" x 3" & 1" x 4"	325.00	
Teak ½" x 2" & ½" x 3" (Gross surface measure)	250.00	
Ash 1" x 3"	125.00	100.00
Kiln-dried Lumber Tls. 5.00 per 1,000' B. M.	extra.	



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Shanghai Newspaper Stand, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Edward Evans & Sons, 30 N. Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, 12 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road	Hongkong.
Brewer & Company, 31 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Chinese American Publishing Co., 25 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Mission Book Company, 13 North Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Methodist Publishing House, 10 Woosung Road	Shanghai.
South China Christian Book Co.	Canton
Astor Hotel News Stand, 7 Whangpoo Road	Shanghai.
Tientsin Press	Peking.
Kelly & Walsh	Yokohama.
Methodist Book Store. The Ginza	Tokio.
Khoo Hock Tye	Penang
China Express Co., 207 Boundary Road	Shanghai.
W. S. Hoe, 76 Bush Lane	Bangkok, Siam.
Commercial Press, 453 Honan Road	Shanghai.
The Range Road Book Store, 516 Range Road	Shanghai.
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Lyric Theatre	Manila, P. I.
Commercial Press	Hankow.
Kuang Hua Press, Ltd., 48 Victoria Road	Tientsin.
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Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.	Hankow.
Brewer & Company, Hongkong Hotel Bldg.	Hongkong.
Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
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La Librairie Francaise, Grand Hotel de Wagons Lits	Peking.

All branches of the Commercial Press at the following points in China and the Far East: Amoy, Anking, Canton, Changsha, Chengteh, Chungking, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hengchow, Honan, Kaifeng, Kirin, Kueiyang, Lanchi, Moukden, Nanchang, Nanking, Paoking, Paoting, Peking, Shinchow, Sian, Singapore, Taiyuan, Tientsin, Tsinan, Wuchang, Wuhu, Yunnan, and during summer only at Kuling and Mokansan.

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Hotel Modern Pristan	Harbin.	Hotel Pleasanton	Yokohama.
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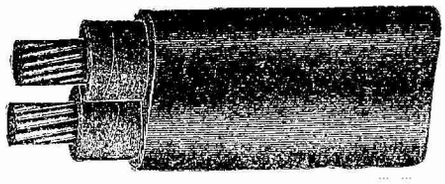
Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.	Miyako Hotel	Kyoto.
Astor House Hotel	Hongkong.	Oriental Hotel	Kobe.
Hongkong Hotel	Hongkong.	Bellevue Hotel	Nagasaka.
Peak Hotel	Hongkong.	Osaka Hotel	Osaka.
King Edward Hotel	Hongkong.	Imperial Hotel	Tokyo.
Yamate Hotel	Mukden.	Palace Hotel	Shanghai.
Central Hotel	Vladivostok.	Excursionists Hotel	Canton.
Versailles Hotel	Vladivostok.	Victoria Hotel	Canton.
		Western Hotel	Canton.

In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East.



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Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, August 3rd, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After touching 39½d. the London price of silver is down to 38⅞d. i.e. ⅛d. higher than last week's closing price. It is reported that the speculators in the Indian Bazaars have supported the market, to-day's advice states that the Continent has appeared as a seller. Our exchange rate for T/T on London advanced with silver to 3/9d. and premia for early delivery have ruled at ⅜d. over this official quotation. Our local speculators have been sellers of Gold T/T for forward delivery, affording cover for the sales of Gold T/T for early delivery. It is reported that there will be arrivals of silver from now on till the end of September, which should market locally. Exports remain dull. We closed steady with rather more demand for Gold T/T than cover offering.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 30,740,000 an increase of Tls. 500,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 27,060,000 a decrease of $ 190,000.
Estimated value in Taels Tls. 50,220,000, as against Tls. 48,320,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for July	Thurs. July 28	Friday July 28	Sat. July 30	Mon. Aug. 1	Tuesday Aug. 2	Wed. Aug. 3
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/7.458	3/8	3/8	3/8		3/9	3/9
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8½		3/9¼	3/9⅛
4m/s ,,	—	3/8½	3/8½	3/8½		3/9½	3/9⅛
T/T India	283.27	286	284	284		291½	290½
T/T France	844.971	850	850	850		880	880
T/T N. Y.	65.844	65½	65½	65½		66⅜	66⅛
T/T H'kong	74.187	74	74	74		74	74
T/T Japan	72.666	73½	73⅜	73⅜		72	72
T/T Batavia	212.479	214½	216½	216½		221	221
T/T Straits	64.385	63½	63½	63½		62	62
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/10 458	3/11	3/11	3/11		4/0	4/0
6m/s ,, ,,	—	3/11½	3/11½	3/11½		4/0⅛	4/0⅛
4m/s ,, D/P	3/11.708	4/0¼	4/0¼	4/0¼		4/1¼	4/1¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	944.791	950	950	950		980	980
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.844	72½	72½	72½		73⅜	73⅜
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73¼	73¼	73¼		74⅛	74⅛

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	June 28	July 29	July 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug. 3
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	39	39½	38⅞		39⅛	38⅞
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	G. $ 61⅝	G. $ 62⅜	G. $ 61¼	G. $ 61¾	G. $ 61½	G. $ 61
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	Tls. 351.80	Tls. 351.10	Tls. 349.00		Tls. 347.20	Tls. 346.60
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00		Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	72.1875	72.2875	72.175		72.3125	72.2625
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.	4%	5%	4%		7%	4½%

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount		5½%	
Bank of France rate of discount		5½%	
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	4⅛%	
,, ,,	4 m/s.	4⅛%	
,, ,,	6 m/s.	4¾%	

London on Paris	T/T	46.87½	
London on Germany	T/T	294	
New York on London	T/T	3.65½	
Bombay on London	T/T	1/3⅝	
Hongkong on ,,	T/T	2/9⅛	
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T	2/8⅛	

New Books and Publications

Every Prospect Pleases

Mystic Isles of the South Seas, by Frederick O'Brien. New York; The Century Company, 1921. Chinese-American Publishing Co., Shanghai.

THAT the author has again given us a vivid picture of life in the South Seas is shown by the fact that one's impulse is to criticize and discuss, not Mr. O'Brien's book, but life as lived in Tahiti.

The author gives us no picture of Occidental family life lived in Polynesia, and mentions few whites who are not the boon companions of the natives. The Westerners whom he tells of are mostly seamen and adventurers, with a sprinkling of French officials, artists, and casual visitors. The story of the historic battle between the French officials and the reluctant-to-depart crew of a visiting vessel gives one at once a good laugh and an idea of the harum-scarum life of the port of Papeete.

The writer arouses in all of us a desire for the sensuous Utopia of sun and sea and mountain, of few wants save those which Mother Nature satisfies without much effort on the part of her children. He shows himself an understanding friend of the gentle, kindly, simple people of Polynesia. But throughout the book we see evidences that the Tahitians are adopting many of the vices of the whites and few of their virtues and that this physical paradise holds no suggestion of mental stimuli of ideals, of work.

The book is a fascinating one. Mr. O'Brien paints his word pictures so vividly that the reader has no difficulty in appreciating color, light and shade, sea, trees, brown bodies and flashing teeth, all that riot of intense effects which means the tropics. Many of the character sketches, too, are remarkably done. I am certain that I should know Lovaina, Vava, Afa, Evoa, *Fragrance of the Jasmine* before I heard their names were I to visit Papeete, and I should certainly want to meet the fine old chief and his wife, left over from the days when the Tahitians had only their own virtues and vices, the former greatly predominating. In short, the book is quite as interesting as any novel, and much more worth-while than most of the best sellers.

A. W. R.

St. John's University.

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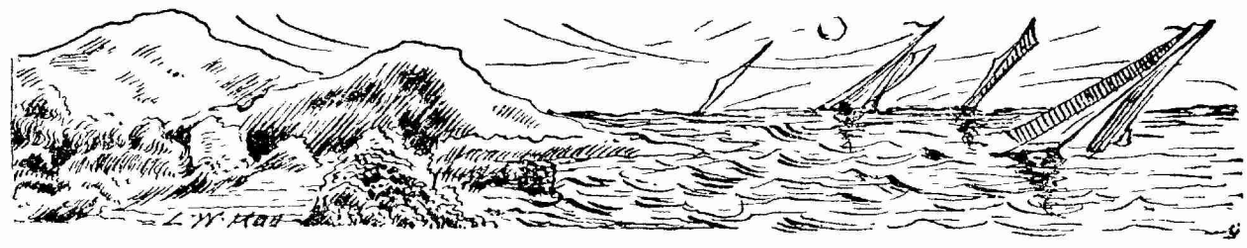

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Saturday, July 16, to July 20, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mi.le—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate June Tael 1.47 equa. $1 Gold.)

S. S. Nile, from U. S. A., June 24

Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	234,900
Canned Fruits	Pls.	8
Cheese	,,	3
Cotton, Raw ....Bls. 400	,,	1,471
Fruits, Fresh	,,	20
Leather, Calf	,,	1
,, Sole	,,	76
Oranges, Fresh	,,	663
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	230
Catsup	,,	240
Oil, Engine	Galls.	7,213

S. S. Toyama Maru, July 6

To Boston.		
Hides, Cow	Pls.	179
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	17,646
To Derby.		
Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:		
Shanghai....Bls. 9....	Pls.	29.67
Other Ports.... ,, 24....	,,	71.39
To South Manchester.		
Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:		
Other Ports.... Bls. 18...	,,	55.50
To New York.		
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	2
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	65
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	1,128
,, Kiukiang	,,	33
,, other Ports	,,	16
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	190
,, other Ports	,,	23
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	4
Antimony Regulus	,,	5,460
Bristles	,,	99
Camphor	,,	72
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	327
Feather, fowl	,,	15
Hides, Cow	,,	782
Oil, Wood	,,	2,104
Seed, Seasamum	,,	1,680
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	23,600

S. S. Eurydamas, from U. S. A., June 28

Sheetings:		
Grey, 15½ lb, over 110 threads per sq	Pcs.	7,000
Bedsteads	,,	24
Clocks	,,	121
Perambulators	,,	18
Lanterns	,,	300
Trunks	,,	2
Watches	,,	120
Iron Beams	Pls.	16
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	34
Grease	,,	203
Lampwick	,,	36
Paper, Unclassed	,,	3
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,150
Pickles	Doz.	65
Shirts	,,	6
Shoes	Pairs	72
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	17,652
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	163,532

S. S. Nanking, from U. S. A., June 29

Leather, Morocco	Pls.	2

S. *S. Ocean Monarch* July 9

To Boston.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	52
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	161
To New York.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	70
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	782
,, Kiukiang	,,	40
Young Huson, Kiukiang	,,	87
,, other Ports	,,	16
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	40
Bristles	,,	104
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	441
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	293
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	257
Feather, Duck and Goose	,,	155
Rhubarb	,,	51
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	181,687
Carpets	,,	6
Foreign Goods.		
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	30,700
To Wilmington.		
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	15,222

S. S. Robert Dollar, July 9

To New York.		
Alum, White	Pls.	10
Antimony, Oxide	,,	239
Asbestos Fibre	,,	22
Camphor	,,	256
Feather, Goose	,,	74
Oil, Wood	,,	4,611
Seed, Seasamum	,,	840
Straw Braid, White	,,	27

S. S. Golden State July 9

To Honolulu.		
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	2.21
,, Piece Goods	,,	0.81
To San Francisco.		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	29.72
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	7
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	26
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	216
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	84
,, ,, Frozen	,,	450
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	71
,, ,, Frozen	,,	450
,, Whole, Dried	,,	8
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	96
Skins, Squirrel	Pcs.	5,275
Carpets	,,	91
Treasure, Gold Bars	Hk.Tls.	230,560
To Chicago.		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 60	Pls.	60.40
Tea Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	394
Straw Braid, White	,,	29
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	48
Carpets	Pcs	6
To Los Angeles.		
Carpets	,,	17
To New York.		
Silk Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai..Bls. 898	Pls.	898.74
,, other Ports.. ,, 15	,,	14.95
Yellow, Hankow... ,, 10	,,	9.98
,, other Ports.. ,, 30	,,	29.92
Silk, Raw not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Hankow...Bls. 35	,,	35.70
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Other Ports.. ,, 192	,,	193.54
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	172.66
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	4
Straw Braid, White	,,	28
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	10,000
,, Lamb	,,	5,127
,, Weasel	,,	5,503
Carpets	,,	5
Musk	Taels	198

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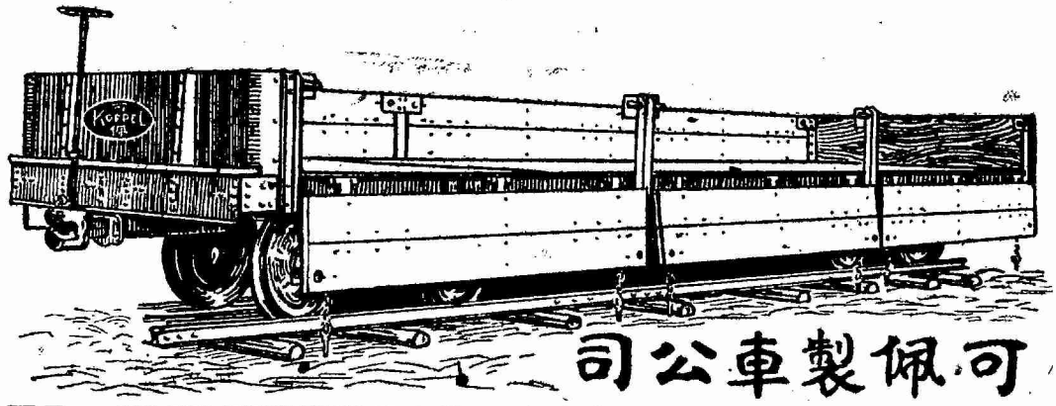

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The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Aug. 1, 1921, Cause. No. 1231, Belyea v. China Vehicle Co.; on stipulation for dismissal.

" 2, " " " 1245, Haien New World Co. v. Tobacco Products Corporation; on motions of each party.

ALEXANDER ULLRYCH, PLAINTIFF, v. ASIA BANKING CORPORATION, DEFENDANT.

(*Cause No. 1021; decided May 13, 1921.*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Court*)

1. **TRUSTS.** An instrument by which the owner of certain securities directs the depositary thereof to hold them "in trust for us as a guaranty to" another, raises a resulting trust in the latter's favor.
2. ID.: LIABILITY. By accepting such trust the depositary is bound to execute its terms.
3. ID.: REVOCATION. Such a trust cannot be revoked by the settlor without the beneficiary's consent, especially after he has changed his position in reliance thereon.

Messrs Rodger & Haskell by Mr. Rodger for plaintiff.
Stirling Fessenden Esq., for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.

This is an action to compel the delivery to plaintiff of certain securities (or their value) deposited with defendant by one M. W. Bidwell to secure a contract made with defendant July 11, 1919 to deliver him 95,000 cases of gasoline. Five days after the date of this contract Bidwell wrote as follows to the Shanghai manager of defendant:

> "Regarding the deeds held by your branch at Tientsin for our account to the estimated value of Tls 20,510.00, will you kindly have said deeds held in trust for us as a guarantee to Mr. Alexander Ullrych of Nagornja 9, Apartment 4, Vladivostock, said guarantee being to the effect that 95,000 cases of gasoline sold by us to Alexander Ullrych under contract signed July 11, 1919, had left an American port about the date of contract, and that said gasoline shall be at least 64 Bome, and packed in wooden cases containing two tins of five American gallons each.
>
> The points in question will be settled conjointly by Alexander Ullrych, or, should we fail to agree, by arbitrator.
>
> Upon receiving separate written authority from us or from the arbitrators who, in the event of dispute, will be chosen by the parties to the aforementioned contract, you are hereby authorized to hand said deeds to Alexander Ullrych and we now renounce our right to said deeds till such time as you receive written authority from Alexander Ullrych or said arbitrators to return deeds to our possession." (Ex.B.)

On the next day the manager sent a copy of this letter to plaintiff with the following covering letter:

> "We enclose herewith copy of a letter we have received from Messrs. M. W. Bidwell & Co. of this city in connection with 95,000 cases of gasoline they have sold you and wish to advise that we shall be pleased to act in accordance therewith." (Ex. C)

It is conceded that the gasoline was never delivered to plaintiff and on December 24, Bidwell at Vladivostock signed the following letter which was addressed to defendant and delivered to plaintiff:

> "Kindly hand to Mr. Alexander Ullrych, title deeds placed on deposit with you as guarantee for delivery of gasoline, under contract of July 11th, and letter to you of July 16th last, said gasoline not being delivered." (Ex D.)

This letter was never mailed by plaintiff who seems to have preferred to convey it in person, which he did later, but he appears to have cabled one L. F. Meyer then in Shanghai who wrote defendant on Dec. 29 of plaintiff's advices "that he had received the necessary letter from Messrs. Bidwell & Co. in connection with the contract of gasoline." (Ex. I). This was acknowledged by plaintiff on the same day stating that:

> "Before we can act on letter from Messrs. Bidwell & Co. it will be necessary to have signature of same confirmed." (Ex.J.)

(Before the Commissioner)

July 30, 1921, Cause No. 1444, U. S. v. Honigsberg; testimony taken of Crooklake, Heimendinger and defendant.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1439, U. S. v. Bunn; testimony taken of Hermitage and defendant.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1438, U. S. v. Hutchinson; plea of guilty.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1433, U. S. v. Shanghai Taxi; testimony taken of Powell and Moody.

Judgments and Orders:

Aug. 1, 1921, Cause No. 1231, Belyea v. China Vehicle Co.; order of dismissal.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1245, Hsien New World Co. v. Tobacco Products Corporation; both motions overruled.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1426, U. S. v. Gaynor; acquittal.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 1, 1921, Cause No. 1444, U. S. v. Honigsberg; dismissal.

,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 1439, U. S. v. Bunn; dismissal.

,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 1438, U. S. v. Hutchinson; fine of $10.00 Mex.

,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 1433, U. S. v. Shanghai Taxi; dismissal.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 28, 1921, Cause No. 1096, Hanish v. Fearon, Daniel & Co.; writ of execution issued.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1441, U. S. v. Fleming; Marshal's return of warrant of arrest.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1442, In re contempt of William S. Fleming; commitment.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1321, In re application of H. R. Snyder for admission to the bar; report and motion.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1442, In re contempt of Wm. S. Fleming; application and brief for reduction of sentence.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1245, Hsien New World Co. v. Tobacco Products Co.; plaintiff's motion.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1245, Hsien New World Co. v. Tobacco Products Co.; defendant's notice of motions.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1363, Stephen J. Meade v. Robert Grant; motion.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1444, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; complaint.

Meanwhile, under date of December 23, Bidwell had written defendant a letter containing the following:

> "Will you kindly hand to Mr. C. C. Yang of Tientsin, or his order, all title deeds and securities held by you on my account. Certain title deeds held as security have been waived by the Russian Government on claim of Force Majeure, and all securities in your hands should be mailed or delivered to Mr. C. C. Yang, Tientsin immediately". (Ex. 1).

This letter is stamped as having been received on January 5, 1920, one week following the receipt of Meyer's letter. In April plaintiff called on defendant and demanded the securities, mailing on the following day a copy of Bidwell's letter of December 24; but the securities had meanwhile been delivered to C C. Yang.

We do not think it can be questioned that Bidwell's letter of July 16 (Ex. B) raised in plaintiff's favor as to the securities there mentioned a resulting trust,[1] which defendant, by virtue of its acceptance (Ex. C.), was bound to execute.[2] It is true that Bidwell's letter directs that "said deeds be "held in trust for us" but these words are immediately followed by the words "as a guaranty to Mr. Alexander Ullrych" etc., showing that the purpose of the trust was to include plaintiff within its scope.

It is also true that defendant was "authorized to hand said deeds to Alexander Ullrych" only "upon receiving separate written authority from us," i.e., Bidwell, but this direction is also followed by the statement that" we now renounce our right to said deeds till such time as you receive written authority from Alexander Ullrych" etc., showing that Bidwell thereby parted with controlling authority and that plaintiff's consent was necessary before defendant could deliver them to any one upon Bidwell's order. Such indeed was a necessary incident of the situation for, having entered into the contract in reliance upon these title deeds, plaintiff's security could only continue so long as they remained in defendant's possession or his own. Bidwell's letter of December 23 does not specifically mention these particular securities and must be interpreted either as referring to others or as an attempt to set aside the trust created by his letter of July 16. In neither case would it justify delivery of these title deeds to Yang. For under the first assumption they were not included and under the second, Bidwell was without authority having parted with it in his letter of July 16; for defendant's counsel concedes that he has been unable to find any cases holding that such a trust is revocable. On the contrary:

1. Cyc. XXXIX, 112.
2. Id. 293, 512.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
EMMA INVEEN UPCRAFT
Deceased.

Cause No. 1260
Estate No. 365
NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before January 23, 1922, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ROY D. STAFFORD
20 Museum Road,
Shanghai, China.

Aug.	1,	,,	,,	1363,	Stephen J. Meade v. Robert Grant; defendant's statement of particulars.
,,	1,	,,	,,	1388,	Weil v. Wright; demurrer; amended complaint filed as of July 23, 1921.
,,	1,	,,	,,	1427,	Mode Elite v. Jay Elmont; Marshal's return of Alias summons to answer.
,,	1,	,,	,,	1407,	Rolph, Mills & Co. v. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; answer.
,,	1,	,,	,,	1096,	Hanish v. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; Marshal's return of writ of execution.
,,	2,	,,	,,	1435,	Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co. Ltd. v. Wilkins Bros. & Co.; motion to dismiss.
,,	2,	,,	,,	1366,	Say Yuen Hong v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division Inc.; reply.
,,	3,	,,	,,	1373,	In re Estate of Emma Fuller; affidavit of publication.
,,	3,	,,	,,	1409,	In re Estate of Mariano Muyot; affidavit of publication.
,,	3,	,,	,,	1446,	China Palestine Trading Corporation v. Frank F. Bowe & Co Inc.; petition; summons issued.
,,	3,	,,	,,	1427,	Mode Elite v. Jay Elmont; answer.
,,	3,	,,	,,	1447,	K. L. Koo (Koo Zung Tai) v. China Java Export Co.; petition; summons issued.
,,	3,	,,	,,	1334,	Far T. Sung v. Frank S. Upham; appearance of Paul F. Faison as counsel for defendant.
Aug.	3,	1921,	Cause No.	1004,	Yu T. Wang v. The Sidney Ross Co.; stipulation to withdraw exhibits.
,,	4,	,,	,,	1447,	K. L. Koo (Koo Zung Tai) v. China Java Export Co.; Marshal's return of summons to answer.
,,	4,	,,	,,	1448,	U S. v. G. A. Mand; affidavit.

"It is well settled that, in the absence of fraud, mistake, or undue influence, a trust completely created, and containing no express power of revocation, is not revocable by the creator without the consent of the beneficiary." [3]

Moreover defendant by Meyer's letter of December 29, received a week in advance of Bidwell's letter of December 23, was put upon notice of the fact that Bidwell had given the necessary authority (Exhibit D) for delivery of the securities to plaintiff. Under these circumstances delivery to any one else was clearly at defendant's risk and, it being admitted that defendant received a guaranty from Yang, it must be assumed that such risk was provided for.

No evidence is offered as to the value of the securities other than the estimate contained in Bidwell's letter of July 16, viz, Tls. 20,510. Nor does plaintiff present a detailed statement of his damages from the non-performance of Bidwell's contract; but he testified that his expenses incurred in connection therewith amounted to Yen 50,000. and he presents an account (Exhibit Q) containing items approximating that amount. This would more than equal the estimated value of the securities and, regardless of the profits which plaintiff claims to have lost, would entitle him to the securities or their value.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that defendant be given ten days from this date to deliver the said securities to plaintiff and that in case of its failure so to deliver it pay the plaintiff the said sum of Tls. 20,510.00 together with his costs.

3. Id. 92.

NOTICE

Take notice that on the 20th day of July 1921, in accordance with Section 33 of AN ACT TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAW OF WAREHOUSEMEN RECEIPTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, the below described property belonging to Ishida Yoko and held by the Robert Dollar Company under lien for storage charges incurred amounting to $365.87, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at Dollar Pai Lien Wharf, Shanghai, to satisfy the said charges aforesaid.

26 cases Porcelain Ware Mark IO—IK. 399/408 410/12 418/20 657/664.

From the proceeds of such sale, The Robert Dollar Company will satisfy its lien for storage, including the reasonable charges of notice, advertisement and sale. The balance of the proceeds, if any, will be held by the Robert Dollar Company and delivered to the person to whom it is bound to deliver the goods in the absence of such lien.

Dated, Shanghai, July 11, 1921.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

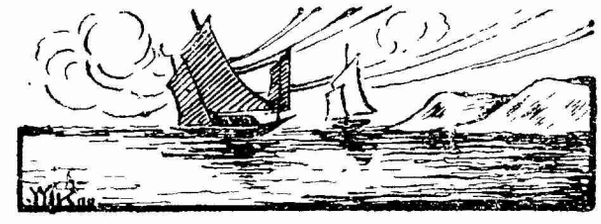
17-559

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: C. Thacker, Harbin; C. Sherwin, England; C. Biertz, Germany; N. F. Markham, Hongkong; D. T. James, Shanghai; Mrs. E. Stevenson, Weihaiwei; C. Beck; H. W. Winstead, Shanghai; Chas. Mc-Gerrow, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hofer, Yokohama; A. Frenklin, Honolulu; Mrs. C. J. McKnight, New York; Mr. and Mrs. N. M. McKnight, New York; F. R. Carrol, San Francisco; Geo. Omslager, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bates, Chicago; G. J. McCathy; Shanghai; Mrs. G. J. Cathy, Shanghai; H J Minch, Chicago; W. E. Erbey, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Vanderbeit, Honolulu; E. J. Naughton, Australia; G. Mochizuki, Japan, J. P. Bourne, Peking; G. Arnake, Hongkong; Miss L. M. Wilkinson, Henderson; D. M. Frasal, Peking; H. Wilson, Kiukiang; R. S. Cawin, Shanghai; R. Carull, Peking; Capt. N. H. B. Rowcliff, Local; M. R. Saldinari, Shanghai; F. E. McCord; Capt. and Mrs. D. Ferguson, Shanghai; F. C. Paine, Shanghai; Janusgowiski, Peking; I A. Blair, Australia; M. H. Parsons, Australia.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. Adamsen; Mr. and Mrs R. R. Arlt; Miss Belbin; Miss F. Blascoer; Mrs. M. Breaker; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Benson; Mrs. Breuner; Miss Breuner; D. T. Buckley; C. W. Bernard; Mr. and Mrs J. W. Baldwin; J. B. Burrows Mrs. A. A. Crawford; S. H. Clarke; H. O. Carstensen; W. F. Collins; W. B. Caplan; A. J. David; H. E. Gillmore; Miss Goodfellow; J. H. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gregg; J. Goulmy; Mdme V. Granulska; Mrs. W. W. Houfe; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Herzberg; J. Horchner; C. A. Henderson; J. B. Hedges; R. S. K. Irvin; S. M. Joseph; I. Joseph; W. R. John; L. K. Kentwell; W. J. Kenyon; Mrs. E. Kuellema; W. Kructi; T. T. King; L. A. Levy; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lafuente; Miss M. G. Lee; Mr. and Mrs. De R. E. Lay; Mrs. Geo. Mills; Dr. P. Martin; S. F. Mortimer; W. H. Millar; Geo. Mabarak; Capt. Meidemam; Miss A. Matthaias; J. W. P. Nicholson; Mr. and Mrs. Van Geffen Nederven; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Pate; F. G. Prescott; L. Peck; A. F. S. Pfiffner; W. Rohd; E. Rowden; C. L. Romar; P. J. Reilly; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robjohn; D. S. Somekh; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; N. Sacks; G. M. Snyder; Mrs. E. R. Shipp; H. M. Starr; J. W. Shoenfeld; D. Talbot; A. Temula; A. Whyte; S. Ward; F. T. Ward; A. H. Williamson; Mrs. C. L. Weller.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: A. K. Tellefsen, Hongkong; M. Levy, Peking; C. Jacobsen, Tientsin; Gluekauff, Peking; E Fugery, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Murphy, San Francisco; A. R. Lord, San Francisco; S. H. Dean, San Francisco; S. M. Dean, San Francisco; David D. Dean, San Francisco; David D. Dean, San. Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Main, Scotland; Mrs. C. E. Lane, San Francisco; Denoueix, Nanking; Rev. and Mrs John G. Megee, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Koehl, Paris; Melle. J. Levy, Paris; Ch. Destreis, Paris; Paul Noblet, Paris; Seguila Roni, Paris; Mr. and Miss Korostoretz, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Jules Lielreich, Tongshan; H. H. Nixcox, Hangchow; R. G. Hanekel, Hankow; R. O'Brien, Hankow; H. Nuland, Berkeley; Lt. Guillamig, Marseille; J. B. Hayes, Tientsin; F. Rantoff Hankow; Mr and Mrs. S. T. Wen, Nanking; C. L. Young, Nanking; E. Garcia, Tsingtao; H. Lo, Tsingtao; Mrs. Lo Chong Shai, Tsingtao; Miss E. Lo, Tsingtao; Miss G. Lo, Tsingtao; A. Duyuman, Tientsin; Y. Conings, Tientsin; H. G. G. Cole, London; P. F. Blakeney, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Mill, London; H. Appleby, Shanghai; A. P. Douglass, Chefoo; M. Donald Reyls, America; Joese. M. Gonasirez; L. L. Sanhilland; E. F. Hollyer; Capt. R. McClelland, San Francisco; Mrs. Hazil Oldt, Honolulu; Mrs. Rose Desota, Honolulu; Mrs. Clora Schattuyer, Denver; Mrs. M. Boury, Denver; Mrs. Olive M. Harbke, Denver; Mrs. F H. Osgood, Seattle; Miss M. O. Osgood, Seattle; Mrs. Herman Chapin, Seattle; Miss Mary Chapin, Seattle; Miss Flounce Carter, Honolulu; Miss Elizabeth Hargen, Honolulu; Miss Manvice Samson, Honolulu; J. Shriro, Honolulu; John H. Wilson, Peihaiho; Miss A. Wilson, Peking; J. E. Jackson; J. Rosenthal, Boston; A Ribin, Boston; H. H. Hiscox, Hangchow; Capt. Wm. Gifford, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Diamond, Shantung; Miss Bertram, Yokohama; J. Baumher, Tientsin; O. W. Black, Manila; John H. Gilson, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Deshlor, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. M. Eilers, Peking; A. Francois, Nanking; J. Barr, Chungking; J B. Chambury, Hongkong; A. Frazer, Hongkong; D. Fays, Hankow; Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Chungking; A. Boyson, Peking; A. D. Hassing, Peking; G. L. Bailey, America; Mr. and Mrs. E. Tucke, New York; S. W. Main, Hangchow; A. Hanson, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. A. Suaton, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. Andersen; Mr. and Mrs. C. Brev; Miss Jameson; J. L. Bible; W. E. Dailey.



Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from March 21 to March 31, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	195182	782405	364	977951	23530	.....	5896791	.....	182001	-3.08	1635972	17739	.....	1.08
Peking-Mukden	329876	683440	-19594	993722	121199	.....	6776955	1481831	.....	21.86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tientsin-Pukow	179422	360262	12484	548168	320	.....	4176273	249929	.....	5.98	.....	....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	38480	129955	3677	172112	.....	28945	1407197	.....	318796	-22.65	474860	80760	.....	17.01
Shanghai-Nanking	142434	66332	3937	212703	32875	.....	1696067	255360	.....	15.05	608155	12571	.....	2.07
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	80705	24981	1083	106769	17218	.....	738575	120549	.....	16.32	315772	4288	.....	1.36
Cheng-Tai	21739	71608	4449	97796	.....	50272	846155	.....	281561	-33.28	285045	.....	31335	-10.99
Canton-Kowloon	32880	3525	700	37105	6862	.....	330634	73067	.....	22.10	106589	988	.....	-0.92
Kirin-Changchun	19294	66620	300	86214	11952	.....	737450	150661	.....	20.71	164091	1872	.....	1.14
Taokow-Chinghua	6505	27771	320	34596	7069	.....	222995	.....	8257	-3.70	83762	.....	6515	-7.78
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1915	8056	.....	9971	.....	10685	70547	.....	72356	-102.57	30453	.....	40793	-133.95
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	957	38	399	1394	1131	.....	8536	4496	.....	52 67	9343	7843	.....	83.94
Kaifeng-Honan	28674	35212	1324	65210	13717	.....	456680	85177	.....	18.65	121362	8509	.....	7.01
Wuchang-Changsha	18843	28515	3	47361	.....	12911	438100	32443	.....	7.40	192436	50543	.....	26.27
Ssu-Tao	7680	21058	53	28791	.....	8273	182081	.....	72526	-39.84	36991	.....	10854	-29.34
TOTAL	1097586	2312778	9499	3419863	124781	.....	23985046	1518016	.....	6.33	4064831	65613	.....	2.53

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications